

THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

Pledged to The Republican Policy of Reciprocity and Protection to American Industries, as Formulated in The Republican National Platform.

VOL. XVIII.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1904.

NO. 2

PEOPLE THAT YOU KNOW

WHAT THEY ARE DOING--- WHERE THEY GO.

Interesting Items Gathered Here and There in Our Journeys About Town.

ELGIN, ILL., Aug. 22--Butter firm at 18 1/2c; no offerings and no sales. Last week 18c; last year 19 1/2c. Output of the week, 742,000 lbs.

Sylvia Mack is spending the week in Chicago.

Skirt braid that pays to sew on at Mrs. Barber's.

Miss Addie Schniffer spent Sunday with friends at Lake Villa.

Rev. Swartz, of Yorkville, was visiting his son and family over Sunday.

Prof. S. J. Eakle spent last week in Waukegan attending the Institute.

Mrs. Eugene Smith and daughter, of Fox Lake, spent Friday in Antioch.

Mrs. E. Richards, of Chicago, spent a few days last week with friends here.

It is rumored that there is to be a brass band organized here in the near future.

Mrs. H. Riggs, of La Fayette, Ind., is visiting her mother, Mrs. J. L. Harden.

Wanted--80 or 100 acres farm, with some lake front. James & Johnson.

Mrs. Ernest Roscher and children of Chicago are spending a few days with friends here.

Mrs. Hennessey and children, of Fox Lake, visited Mrs. Chas. Thorn the latter part of the week.

John Turner, of Chicago, spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Turner, at this place.

Miss Lillie Watson and brother Harvey, of Chicago, are spending the week with relatives at Waukegan.

For Sale a number of Polan China pigs about six weeks old. Inquire of Van Patten Bros., Antioch, Ill.

T. A. Eumons, Harlow Barber and F. Klein are laying cement sidewalks in front of their respective property.

Miss Pearl Cleworth, who has been visiting her brother the past summer, departed for Boise City, Idaho, on Monday.

Thos. Brogan and family, of Chicago, after a three weeks visit with relatives and friends, returned to the city Saturday.

The Troubadours are musical artists, charming and delightful all by their rare entertainment. Don't fail to hear them Sept. 10.

Frank Pittman, Jr., Mrs. Gilbert, Alfred Edinger and Frank Hucker left Tuesday evening for Chelet, Wis., on a land seeking expedition.

The season tickets for the Entertainment Course will probably be delivered to those who have signed for them Friday or Saturday of this week.

Mrs. O. R. Shugart, of Rockford, returned home Saturday, after having spent the past two weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Albert Barnstable.

The Old Settlers' picnic held at Paddock's Lake last Thursday was attended by many from Antioch and surrounding country and the exercises were pronounced of the very best.

The ladies of the Fox Lake cemetery society will meet with Mrs. Walter Atwell Wednesday afternoon September 7, 1904. Visitors cordially invited. Tessie Nelson Sec'y.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Barber started Monday for a ten days trip in Wisconsin. They expect to visit Devils Lake, The Dells and other places of interest before returning.

Mrs. G. C. Hawley, formerly Mrs. Mary Williams of this place, who has spent the past year in California, returned home last week and expects to make her future home in Antioch.

The opening number of the Entertainment course of 1904-5 will be given at the M. E. church, Saturday evening, Sept. 10, by The Troubadours, with Miss Emily Louise Murray, as reader.

Mrs. Will Hodge is very ill at the home of her sister, Mrs. Boylan, south of town. On Saturday Dr. Fisher of Chicago was summoned for council and pronounced her to be in a very precarious condition.

The first of the week work was received from Mrs. James Gullidge, who underwent a very successful operation at the German American Hospital of Chicago, that she is doing very nicely, and we hope to soon see her at home again.

If you want Northern lands, we have the agency for 100,000 acres in Northern Wisconsin, in the hardwood belt. Price from \$3 to \$15 per acre. Now is the time to go and look at land. Round trip for one fare. Write or call for particulars. James & Johnson, Antioch, Ill.

Rev. Cleworth spent Monday in Chicago. Miss Gerlie Smart is spending the week in Milwaukee.

Black linings, warranted fast color, at Mrs. Chas. Barber's.

Miss Libbie Webb, of Chicago, spent Sunday with her parents here.

Eldora Horton and Mr. Johnson are spending the week at the fair.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Savage on Thursday, Aug. 25, a daughter.

Cora Hooper returned from Chicago on Monday, where she had been visiting.

Mrs. Dr. Yorke and daughter Bessie are visiting friends in Lake Bluff this week.

Pearl and Lily Horton returned Sunday evening from a week's visit with friends in Chicago.

Miss Theo Smith, of Ionia, visited her cousin, Mrs. W. F. Ziegler, the fore part of the week.

Write to Alden, Bidinger & Co., Waukegan, Ill., for prices and terms on new and used pianos and organs.

Mrs. Baker, of Cedar Lake, spent the latter part of last week in Antioch, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Cribb.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thorn are entertaining the former's mother Mrs. Thorn, and sister Mrs. Rowling, of Millburn.

Miss Stella Jones, of Boston, and Miss Catherine Jones, of Ravenswood, were the guests of the Watson family the latter part of the week.

E. J. Heydecker, of Waukegan, was in Antioch Tuesday, and says he is very much encouraged with the outlook for his election as State Attorney.

Harvey Watson, of Chicago, was visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Watson, and calling on Antioch friends a few days last week.

The new hall over the Webb & Boylan store that has been fitted up for the Woodmen and Royal Neighbors will be ready for occupancy September 1.

Wanted--A competent girl for general housework until November at Beach Grove. Good wages to right girl. Address Mrs. A. W. Pebbles, R. F. D. No. 1, Antioch.

Services at the usual hours in the M. E. church next Sunday. Remember that the Junior League devotional meetings are being held on Sunday afternoons at three o'clock.

The next regular meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society will be held on Wednesday, Sept. 7, at the basement of the M. E. church. Visitors invited. Jessie E. Higgins, secretary.

At Mrs. Barber's you will find dressmaker's supplies of all kinds. Hooks and eyes, belting, collar forms, large spools stitching silk, sewing silk all colors, King's basting cotton, etc.

The Ladies' Aid Society, of Lake Villa, will meet Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1904, with Mrs. H. P. Lowry at Eastside Hotel, Fox Lake. Visitors are cordially invited to attend. Cora Hamilton, secretary.

In this week's issue we present to our readers the souvenir edition and write-up of Antioch and some of the lake resorts. Anyone wishing extra copies to send to friends may procure them at this office.

Miss Grace Hutchins had the misfortune to run a needle into her hand, breaking the needle off, and has suffered quite a good deal from the accident, on Wednesday afternoon however Drs. Warriner and Ames succeeded in removing the needle.

Signor Michael Varrallo of The Troubadours, is one of the most pleasing performers upon the harp that is before the public today. He sweeps the strings with grace and strength, known only to the Italian masterhand. Come and hear him Sept. 10, 1904, at M. E. church.

I wish to announce to my customers and friends that I am spending this week in Milwaukee selecting new fall and winter goods. Call and inspect my stock and learn prices. Rare bargains will be offered for the next few weeks. Any thing in Hats, Bonnets, Caps, Veils and Ribbons may be found at my store on Main street.

John Spafford, Wm. Mullin and James Britton returned from Withee, Wis., Saturday. Mr. Britton says that if he was 20 years younger he would go there and buy a 160-acre farm. The oats are turning out 60 bushels to the acre. Wheat 30 and hay two crops of 4 1/2 to 5 tons to the acre. Potatoes are the largest he ever saw, with a fine country and everyone seemingly happy.

On Tuesday of this week the members of the M. E. Sunday School enjoyed their annual picnic at Lake Marie. Hay racks were provided to convey the young people to the lake. Dinner in the woods and rides on the three steam launches provided by Mr. Richardson, Mrs. Venn and Mrs. Hall formed the chief amusements. The weather was fine and about two hundred young people were present, and altogether a very enjoyable day was spent.

THE CONDENSER FACTORY

WILL BE BUILT---MONEY ALL SUBSCRIBED

Stockholders Elect Directors and the Work on Building Will Be Rushed to Completion

On Saturday evening, August 27, the stockholders of the Antioch Condensed Milk company met at the village hall for the purpose of electing directors. Quite a rivalry developed itself and a close contest ensued, the result of which was eagerly awaited.

The contest which lasted over an hour resulted in the following gentlemen being elected: A. N. Tiffany, C. H. Fuller, J. B. Burnett, F. K. Shottliff, Ira Soule, J. E. Pollock, and Eugene Wilton. The question as to whether the directors should all be elected for a term of one year, or for terms of three, two and one year, the decision was however, left to the directors themselves. After the election of the directors they held a meeting for the purpose of electing officers, (but the hour being late, motion was made and seconded that the meeting stand adjourned until Monday evening.

On Monday evening the directors again met and elected Albert Tiffany, president; C. H. Fuller, vice president; Walter A. Taylor, secretary. The office of treasurer was left vacant until a subsequent meeting. J. B. Burnett and Eugene Wilton and J. E. Pollock were selected as a committee to draft by-laws and present them to the directors as soon as possible.

The board of directors decided that the terms of office should be for three, two and one year and accordingly A. N. Tiffany, C. H. Fuller and J. F. Pollock were chosen to serve three years, J. B. Burnett and Ira Soule for the two year term, F. K. Shottliff and Eugene Wilton for one year.

Now that the necessary proceedings have been accomplished and the organization has received a state charter, work will be commenced on the factory within a few days, and when the material is once on the ground the work will be rushed with all possible speed and it is now expected that the building will be completed before cold weather, and the sound of the factory whistle will be heard ere snow flies.

The citizens of Antioch and the surrounding country deserve much credit for the hearty manner in which they have encouraged this enterprise and we trust that it will be of much benefit not only to the townspeople but to the farmers as well.

There are many enterprises seeking locations outside of the large cities where labor unions are exerting such a quarrelsome disposition, and with a Business Men's Association Antioch could, no doubt, secure other enterprises.

Don't let the work stop. Push it along. Let everyone pull together for Antioch and the time may soon come when we will take our metropolitan airs.

Republican Township Caucus.

Pursuant to a call by the Republican County Central Committee of Lake county, Illinois, the Republican voters of the township of Antioch, County of Lake and State of Illinois, are requested to meet in caucus on Friday, the 9th day of September A. D. 1904, at the town hall in the village of Antioch at 2:00 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of choosing fifteen delegates to the Republican convention to be held at Libertyville on the 10th day of September A. D. 1904.

Said caucus will be held open three hours and close at 5:00 o'clock p. m.

Signed: D. A. WILLIAMS, W. S. WESTLAKE, J. B. BURNETT.

Republican Township Committee.

Accidental Shooting.

While making a friendly call upon a girl chum at Waukegan upon his return from a hunting trip last Thursday, Adam Raftler accidentally and fatally shot himself.

Raftler had stopped to talk with the young lady, and stood leaning against a fence post, rifle in hand. In some unexplained manner the trigger became entangled in his clothes, causing the gun to explode. The charge entered his side, passing upward through the entrails, and he fell, mortally wounded.

The verdict of the coroner's jury was "death by accidental shooting."

Wanted to See the World.

John Guld, 11 years old, son of a wealthy ship builder of Hilo, Hawaii, ran away from home several months ago and has just arrived in Philadelphia on board a merchant vessel with which he shipped as a stow away. The elder Guld is immensely rich, but the boy was tired of staying home amid splendid surroundings. He wanted to see the world, but his father would not let him leave home, so he hid on board the merchant vessel. The captain, who knows the elder Guld intimately, will take him back on the return voyage.

GREAT SHOPS TO CLOSE.

Lack of Work Forces Pullman Officials to Shut Down Plant Sept. 1.

Pullman will be an idle town after Sept. 1. The great shops of the Pullman company are to shut down on that date, and thousands of men employed in the various departments of the car-building corporation will be without work. Thirty thousand people at Pullman and in the surrounding towns will be affected, and it may be that work will not be resumed until after the presidential election. When the Pullman company is working on full time 7,000 persons are employed. During the last few months, owing to a lack of new orders, men have been laid off three and four hundred at a time, until now the force does not aggregate more than 2,000. These men are engaged in finishing the construction of cars already under way, and when these are ready for the rails the shops will be closed and the great plant rendered idle.

There is just a possibility that a few hundred men may be employed in the repair shops, although this is not decided upon, as there is a disposition on the part of the management to center all of this work for the present in the eastern shops.

Some time ago orders were given to reduce the working force in the eastern plant as well as here, and Vice-President Wickes said then that so few new orders were being received for equipment that a complete shut down might follow. Now comes the intimation that the machinery will be still Sept. 1.

G. A. R. Reunion.

If the days had been made to order the weather could not have been more perfect than it was for the Twenty-sixth annual reunion of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Reunion of Lake county.

Many old soldiers and visitors from Antioch attended the reunion.

The orator of the day was the Rev. Mr. Luge, of Milwaukee, Wis. His addresses were patriotic, eloquent, and were well received.

The following is the list of the officers elected for the ensuing year:

President--Ed Howard, 37 Ill., Fox Lake.

First Vice-President--Arthur Cook, 96 Ill., Waukegan.

Second Vice-President--J. A. Mason, 96 Ill., Prairie View.

Third Vice-President--Geo. Trout, 96 Ill., Waukegan.

Secretary--M. W. Marvin, 17 Ill., Cav., Waukegan.

Treasurer--John Ballard, 37 Ill., Libertyville.

Executive Committee--H. W. Hall, 29 Ill., Waukegan. Warren Powers, 96 Ill., Waukegan. O. P. Barron, 96 Ill., Grayslake. Joseph Whitney, 96 Ill., Lake Zurich. J. W. Mason, 96 Ill., Leighton.

What We Want.

What the editor wants is the news, and we want your help in the matter. If your wife knocks you down with the poker, let us know, and we will make it right with the public. If you have company, tell us, if you are ashamed of your visitors. If a youngster calls at your home begging for raiment, buy a box of cigars and come around, and we will find a suitable name for him or her, as the circumstances will suggest. And if you have a social gathering of a few of your friends, bring around a big cake, seven or eight pies and a ham--not necessarily to eat, but as a guarantee of good faith. You can do a great deal for us in this way and by so doing make the paper better than it is.

Says Chinese Make Good Soldiers.

Col. Grandprey, once French military attaché in Peking, gives some very interesting information regarding the Chinese army in the Revue de Paris. He says that few countries have such excellent material as China for an army, where the whole population of 420,000,000 consists, so to speak, of one people, displaying the same racial qualities. The Chinese is long lived and tenacious of life. He thrives in every climate, in spite of the heat or cold, is extremely thrifty and therefore easily supported. He has nerves of steel, he can sleep in any position and in any place, and can do with a minimum of sleep. He seldom needs a doctor and bears pain with the greatest stoicism. The Chinese is very teachable, and what he has once been taught he never forgets--London Globe.

Lives a Primitive Life.

Pateron, N. J., has brought to view at various times no small number of eccentric persons. The latest freak in that community makes his breakfast of a cucumber, his luncheon of a carrot, a turnip or a raw potato, and eats a few nuts for supper. He never touches flesh or fish, wears very little clothing, and sleeps out of doors, except when rain is falling. He looks strong and well, and asserts that he never feels an ache or a pain. The possibilities of human perversity are unaccountable.

DROWNED IN CROSS LAKE

ANTON DUPRE LOSES LIFE WHILE IN BATHING

Lived in Aurora and Was Here on a Visit to His Brother When Accident Occurred

On Friday evening of last week, Anton Dupre of Aurora Ill., while bathing in Cross Lake was accidentally drowned. As the young man had gone to the lake alone it is impossible to say what the cause of his drowning really was, but it is supposed that becoming chilled by the water he was seized with cramps and was unable to reach the shore.

On Sunday Coroner Taylor of Libertyville held the inquest. The evidence brought out at the hearing was summed up as follows:

The young man informed his sister that he was going to the lake to take a plunge before supper but would be back in time for the meal. As time passed on and he failed to return she became anxious and a search was made for him, which resulted in finding his clothes and boat on the north shore. Searching parties then began dragging the lake and Sunday about noon the body was found on the Illinois side of the lake. The body was prepared for burial and shipped to his former home at Evanston Monday morning.

Mr. Dupre was about twenty-one years of age and was here on a visit to his brother who resides north of town.

Obituary.

Ann Eliza Woodward Chamberlain, wife of the late John Swindell, died at her home in Sacramento, California, July 29, 1904, aged 73 years and 15 days.

The death was very sudden, caused by rheumatism of the heart. The services were held at the Baptist church, of which the deceased had been a member for many years. The floral offerings were beautiful tokens of the love and esteem in which Mrs. Swindell was held.

Mrs. Swindell was an old settler in Lake county, having resided at Sand Lake for many years. She was born July 14, 1832, married to Isaac Chamberlain in 1849. Isaac Chamberlain died in 1891. In 1863 Mrs. Chamberlain was married to John Swindell.

Five children survive the deceased, Mrs. Ellen Warner, of Nevada; Mrs. Elma Allen, of Grass Lake; J. F. Chamberlain, of Chicago; Mrs. Mary Allen, Oakland, California; and Mrs. Gertrude Blair, Sacramento, California.

Offered King Edward Her Pipe.

It is said that King Edward tells with great glee that when in the west of Ireland last year he one day went into a cabin whose only occupant was an old woman who sat by the turf fire smoking an old clay pipe. The old lady welcomed the king, and asking him to sit down wiped a three-legged stool with her apron. The king did so, and said:

"Do you know who I am ma'am?"

"Begorra! I don't," was the reply.

"Well, I am the King of England."

"Dye tell me so!" said the old lady in a tone of surprise, and then, remembering the rights of hospitality, she took the pipe out of her mouth, wiped the shank with her hand, and passing it to the king, said: "Will yer honor shmoke?"--Philadelphia Record.

A Valuable Scrapbook.

To devote a scrapbook to one subject makes it much more interesting and valuable, and when you begin to gather material on any one theme you will be surprised at the amount which will come to hand. Suppose that you want to know all about some famous person, either in the public eye at present, or some one of past times. From Magazines and other sources can be collected articles, portraits, perhaps poems in relation to the subject, etc. When matter is clipped, the scrapbook maker may copy it neatly with a pen into her book. The educational value of such a book is something worth while, as well as the satisfaction of having gathered oneself so much information on a single subject.

Where Balfour Rests.

Premier Balfour has his pleasant salutes with members of parliament now and then. John Morley took him to task some weeks ago for lax attendance in the house of commons. Mr. Balfour denied that there was any disinclination on his part to attend the sittings or to listen to the debates. On the contrary, he declared, some of the moments of greatest repose that he could snatch from a somewhat strenuous and laborious official career were those spent on the treasury bench listening to his oratorical friends.

Plans Trip to Jerusalem.

The Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, the evangelist, has announced that he will accompany a party of Presbyterians and their friends to the Holy Land next season.

ROSCOE CONKLING'S BIG FEE.

Advocate Lays His Complaint Before Charles O'Connor and Gets Answer.

It is said that one day when Roscoe Conkling was beginning to attain some measure of success, he dropped into the office of Charles O'Connor of New York, then one of the leaders of the bar.

"What's the trouble?" asked the latter, as Conkling excitedly paced the floor.

"I've just been subjected to the worst insult I have ever received. This is the first time a client ever objected to my fee."

"You know I defended Gibbons for arson and put in some tremendous work for him. He was convicted at the trial, but we couldn't help it, and I took the case to the superior court and we lost there, then on to the supreme court and that affirmed the conviction and he has been given ten years. Now, my fee only amounted to \$3,000 and the scoundrel actually has the audacity to grumble about it, saying it's too high. What do you think of that for impudence?"

"Well," said O'Connor slowly, "of course, you did a lot of work and \$3,000 is not a big fee, but to be frank with you, Mr. Conkling, my opinion founded on mature consideration, is that he might have been convicted for less money."

BOUGHT TO CONVERT POET.

Brother of Tennyson Would Have Had Him Join Spiritualists.

The world might have lost some of its choicest poetry had a certain spiritualist had his way. It was Frederick Tennyson, who was so impressed by spirit-rapping that his head had become as much turned as the table whose waltzings used to delight him. He desired his brother, the poet laureate, to give up everything to propagate spiritualism. Frederick told the old story of an unmusical girl made to play music by invisible influence and of a stout old gentleman who was suddenly picked up and whizzed through the thickness of solid walls all in a moment, to be found in a courtyard of a house a mile and a half distant, whose gates were closed and locked. The poet did believe there was something in spiritualism--there is a remarkable letter of his to Queen Victoria on the subject--but he could not swallow the story of the fat old gentleman's travels. So he contented himself with poetry and let spiritualism alone.

Interview Wasn't Printed.

A young man from Florida came to Washington to represent a newspaper in his state. A few days after he arrived Senator Hoar introduced a bill referring to a lottery in Florida. The young reporter hastened to see the Senator, with visions of a column interview with him concerning the bill and its effect and all that. The servant said the Senator would see him.

"What is it?" asked Mr. Hoar when the young man had been shown in.

"I want to ask you about the bill you introduced to-day."

"What do you want to ask me about it?"

"Why, I am from Florida and represent a Florida paper, and I thought you might give me an explanation."

"Have you read the bill?" asked Mr. Hoar.

"Yes, sir."

"Do you understand it?"

"I think so, sir."

"Well, if you do not, no explanation I could make would help you to. Good evening."

And that was another of those interviews never printed.--Boston Post.

A Touching Tribute.

In a tiny country village in New England a woman died recently and her relatives, friends and neighbors decided that a woman who had been so popular in life deserved something out of the ordinary in the way of a funeral.

The village did not boast of a band, but it had a drum corps, which was hired to do honor to the occasion. Solemnly it played on the way to the cemetery, but on the return it was asked to play something livelier as a sort of quickstep home.

But the drum corps had made a specialty of serious music and knew only one lively air. However, it was perfectly willing to play the only cheerful bit of music it knew, and the funeral procession went cheerily home on the strains of "The Girl I Left Behind Me."

LOCAL MARKET REPORT.

Oats.....40¢20
Corn--70 lbs. ear.....20
Hay.....\$7 00 @ \$12 00

MILL FEED.

Brand.....20 00
Midlings.....20 00
Griston.....21 00
Oat Meal, per 100 lbs.....1 25
Chicken Feed Wheat.....1 50

HOES.

Hogs--Live weight.....\$ 5 00
Hogs--Dressed.....6 75

POULTRY.

Turkeys.....10¢
Ducks.....8¢
Geese.....8 1/4¢
Chickens--Live weight.....6-8

The Antioch News.

A. B. JOHNSON, Publisher.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

WEEK'S NEWS RECORD

The city of Binau, in Laguna province, Island of Luzon, has been destroyed by fire. One hundred persons perished in the flames and 5,000 were rendered homeless. The loss is estimated at \$200,000. The government is furnishing shelter and food to the people made destitute by the fire.

Mr. Kemp, a cousin of Gen. Kemp, the Boer commander, has discovered beyond Spelonken, in the northern Transvaal, the treasure removed from Pretoria before the entry of Field Marshal Lord Roberts. The value of the treasure is estimated at \$1,250,000, of which the government will receive half.

The National Surety Company of Milwaukee, after agreeing to grant the new bond of \$350,000 for State Treasurer Kempton of Wisconsin, required by Gov. La Follette, has decided on legal advice not to do so. Papers have been served on the Governor to prevent him from removing Kemp until the expiration of his term in January.

Murder and an attempt at concealment is the theory of the local police officers in the case of Maynard Bixby, whose mutilated body was found on the Michigan Central railroad tracks near Orion, Mich. His watch was not found in the clothing on the dead body, and this fact, coupled with the finding of a blood-stained stone in the vicinity of the tragedy furnished the evidence of foul play upon which the police are working.

Mrs. Amanda Harter, aged 38, and James Leonard Druehl, aged 33, were found dead in a flat in the Normandie in Cincinnati, under circumstances which indicate that Druehl murdered the woman and committed suicide. With them lived Fannie Harter, aged 14, the niece and foster daughter of the woman. The theory most credited is that Mrs. Harter, in a jealous fit, beat the girl, that Druehl interfered, strangled Mrs. Harter to death and afterward cut her head into pieces with a hatchet. It is claimed he then wanted the girl to escape with him, and when she refused shot himself.

The clubs of the National League now stand thus:

W. L.	W. L.
New York... 81 32	St. Louis... 60 56
Chicago... 68 44	Boston... 42 74
Cincinnati... 67 47	Brooklyn... 39 73
Pittsburgh... 65 46	Philadelphia... 32 82

The table below shows how matters stand in the American League:

W. L.	W. L.
Boston... 67 43	Cleveland... 61 46
New York... 65 43	Detroit... 47 61
Philadelphia... 61 44	St. Louis... 42 64
Chicago... 64 48	Washington... 25 83

Standings in the American Association are as follows:

W. L.	W. L.
St. Paul... 83 43	Minneapolis... 65 58
Milwaukee... 74 50	Indianapolis... 58 70
Louisville... 69 57	Kansas City... 51 71
Columbus... 68 57	Toledo... 31 63

The following is the standing of the clubs in the Western League:

W. L.	W. L.
Denver... 71 41	Des Moines... 58 61
Colo. Springs... 44 54	St. Joseph... 48 65
Omaha... 65 53	Sioux City... 39 70

BREVITIES.

Edward Hines of the Edward Hines Lumber Company of Chicago purchased 50,000 acres of yellow pine land in Mississippi.

The Pullman shops closed down Sept. 1 and remain idle until after the election because of a lack of new orders to keep the men employed.

Adele Sturtevant and James A. Sturtevant of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Harris H. Sturtevant of Rome, N. Y., were drowned in the Airclarks.

Fire has destroyed the Benjamin Schenck homestead, one of the oldest houses on Long Island, built a mile from Sagamore Hill 182 years ago.

A fall of snow, the first of the season, occurred at Virginia, Minn., Monday. Heavy frosts are reported from other western Mesaba range points.

Dr. Randall Davidson, archbishop of Canterbury, has come to America to spend his vacation and attend the convention of the Episcopal church.

Charles R. Stewart of Sussex county, Virginia, was arrested charged with murdering Miss Annie Bolling and burning her body in the woods near Stony Creek, Va., June 26.

The Boston Building Trades Council has adopted a resolution calling on all union men to purchase only union made coffins and caskets and endorsing a proposed strike at a big local coffin factory.

Jim Streeter, a negro, was killed by a trap gun in the store of R. F. Lacey & Son at Powderly, a suburb of Birmingham, Ala. The store has been burglarized repeatedly during the last few months.

The United Mine Workers of America have withdrawn all the papers filed by them in the proceeding to enjoin Leiter from importing miners to work in the Zeigler, Ill., mines. No reason is given for this action.

Dominico Mostello and Giuseppe Scirona were seriously wounded by Italian bandits in Athens, Pa. Mostello recently informed the authorities of the identity of three members of the Mafia, who had levied tribute from Italians.

Thomas Watson, 50 years of age, was shot and killed in Paris, Texas, by his 15-year-old son, Albert. The father was chastising the boy's sister and the boy took a double-barreled shotgun and fired the fatal shot. He is under arrest.

Edwin Hager of Xenia, Ohio, was killed in an automobile accident. He had been covering the eight miles between Cedarville and Xenia in his daily trips in twenty minutes. The other day in trying to avoid a ditch the automobile jumped a bridge and overturned.

A few days ago J. B. Bishop, a farmer of Wilcox county, Ga., was murdered on an Atlantic and Birmingham train by a negro, who escaped. The murderer was located near the village of Rebecca. He refused to leave the house. It was burned by the mob and the negro, running out, was shot, though not fatally.

HILL WILL QUIT POLITICS.

Makes the Announcement on Eve of Sixty-first Birthday.

David Bennett Hill on the eve of his sixty-first birthday, announced his intention of retiring from politics Jan. 1, 1905, regardless of the result of the national or State election.

With the passing of Hill goes the leadership of the Democratic party in New York State, which has been held by him for twenty years. Not only will he relinquish the active leadership, but he declares that in the event of Democratic success this fall he will not accept any position under the national or State administration, nor will he again be a candidate for any office.

Mr. Hill called some of his friends together the other night for the purpose of making his announcement, which was



DAVID BENNETT HILL.

a great surprise. He explained that he had intended to retire and make formal declaration to that effect on his sixtieth birthday, but had been persuaded to stay at the helm until after the next presidential campaign. He felt, he said, that he had performed sufficient service for the party to be released from further active duty, and that it was his desire henceforth to devote more time to his personal affairs and professional duties than has been afforded through his connection with politics.

Following is an epitome of David B. Hill's career:

1871-2—Member of the New York Assembly.

1880-81—Member of the Board of Aldermen of the city of Elmira.

1882-3—Mayor of the city of Elmira.

1883-5—Lieutenant Governor of New York.

1885-91—Governor of New York.

1891-97—Member of New York of the United States Senate.

1894—Candidate for Governor of New York State; defeated by Levi P. Morton.

THE BIGGEST MAJORITY.

Political Race in Which Pennsylvania at Present Leads Texas.

In 1808, at the first national election after the close of the Civil War, the Republicans carried Pennsylvania by 28,000 majority, and Kentucky, then the strongest of the Democratic States, gave a majority of 76,000. Texas had not been readmitted to the Union, its reconstruction not being complete.

In the succeeding presidential election, that of 1872, Pennsylvania rolled up a majority monumental for that period, of 135,000 for the Republicans, and Texas went Democratic by 16,000.

In 1876 Texas gave 60,000 Democratic majority; Pennsylvania went Republican by 18,000. In 1880 the Republican majority in Pennsylvania was 37,000; the Democratic majority in Texas was 98,000. Texas leading all other States in majority.

In 1884 Pennsylvania gave \$1,000 Republican majority and Texas 192,000 Democratic majority. Texas still further ahead.

In 1888 Pennsylvania gave \$0,000 Republican majority and Texas 146,000 Democratic majority. Texas still further ahead.

In 1892 Pennsylvania gave \$3,000 Republican majority and Texas 140,000 Democratic majority. In 1896 Pennsylvania shot ahead with 205,000 Republican majority, but Texas was not very far behind with 202,000 majority for the Democrats.

In 1900 the Republicans carried Pennsylvania by 288,000 and the Democrats carried Texas by 146,000—Pennsylvania in the lead.

Of these two States, one intensely Republican and the other overwhelmingly Democratic, the two parties are likely to depend this year for their banner majorities; and under existing conditions it is not thought probable that the Democratic majority in Texas will fall below 200,000, whatever may be the result in Pennsylvania.

NAVY NEEDS MEN.

Not Enough Officers and Sailors to Man American War Vessels.

Secretary Paul Morton will require all of the genius with which he is credited if he is to dispose of all of the serious problems that will come up within the next few months without any essential decrease in the efficiency of the navy.

Because of the rate at which the navy is growing the old question of a shortage of officers has presented itself in much more aggravated form than ever before. With it is the new problem of a shortage of men, which is complicated by the danger, due to a ruling from the Comptroller of the Treasury, that it may be impossible to recruit the enlisted force up to the number required to man the ships.

There is a grave danger that within the next three or four months several warships which are in need of repairs may have to be put out of commission for no other reason than that officers and men cannot be provided for them.

There is not a ship in the American navy that is not short of officers.

One of the first messages the President will send to Congress will be an urgent request that the limit of the enlisted force in the navy be increased, and that new regulations for the enlistment of men be provided.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The department store of J. W. Lakins at Marysville, Ohio, burned; loss \$50,000, partly insured.

Gov. White of North Dakota appointed Edward Ingraham of Fargo to be supreme judge, to succeed the late Judge John M. Cochran, who died suddenly July 20.

During a three-cornered battle in St. Louis William Mohr was shot through the heart, Policeman James Lynch was seriously wounded, and an unidentified highwayman escaped.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR

During the past week the great struggle in the central theater of the Russo-Japanese war seemed to have begun. General Kouropatkin noted that the Japanese pickets were perilously active, especially at Llandlanian. Llandlanian is about twenty-five miles southeast of Liaoyang, on the main road to Fengwangcheng. It was said to be the key to Liaoyang. But this may be taken with a grain of salt. The war correspondents, despairing of news, are falling back on strategical hypotheses and denoting almost every little village in Manchuria as a "key."

During the night the Japanese threw up breastworks southeast of Llandlanian, and in the morning began the bombardment. They had not taken the place at the point where Kouropatkin's report suddenly breaks off. They probably have taken the position by this time, since they were attacking with two divisions.

The Russians suffered more naval reverses during the week. On Saturday, the Novik was seen in a harbor of Sakhalin Island. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Japanese cruiser Tashima bore in toward the harbor. The Novik was coming out. The Tashima was careful to keep broadside on to the Russian ship, so as to deliver the full effect of the first volley. Had it been bows on its rear and side guns would have been masked. The fighting lasted forty-five minutes, when the Novik retired. A Russian shell hit the water, ricocheted, and struck the Japanese cruiser over its coal bunker, straining its plates. It began

The phrase "Port Arthur" no longer means the town of that name which formerly existed. That town has been wiped out. The houses are leveled, the streets uprooted, the docks and wharves are formless, the harbor is filled with crippled or sunken ships, the banks are closed. Port Arthur now means the chain of hills surmounted with forts. Under the forts caves have been made for the soldiers to live in.

The Japanese base is Dalny. The Japanese towns are being stripped of their heavy guns, because no Russian fleet can now menace the Mikado's cities. These guns have been brought to Port Arthur and mounted on hills, whence they keep up an unceasing fire. The great drama of the war is Port Arthur. The great protagonist is Stoessel. The play is a tragedy with many acts.

TRAGIC STORY OF NAVAL DESTRUCTION IN EPITOME.

Russian Naval Losses.

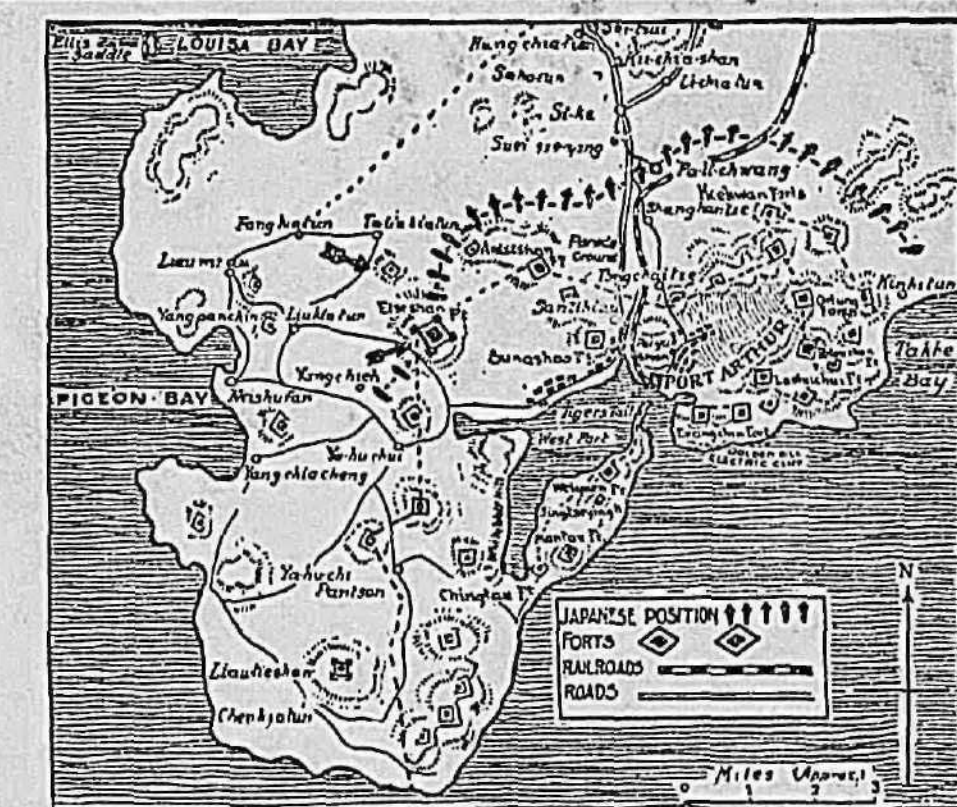
NOVIK (cruiser), beached in a sinking condition Aug. 21 at Korsakovsk, Island of Sakhalien, after a battle with two Japanese cruisers.

RURIK (cruiser), sunk Aug. 14, in a fight with Kamimura's squadron.

PETROPAYLOVSK (battleship), blown up at Port Arthur April 13. Admiral Mikado and 700 others perishing.

CZARITZ (battleship), severely damaged in the fight of Aug. 10. Admiral Witthoff and 220 others being killed; vessel now at Tanchou and dismantled.

BOYARIN (cruiser), reported sunk near Dalny, Feb. 14.



ETSESHAN AND ANTESHAN FORTS, CAPTURED BY JAPANESE.

Etseshan fort, captured by the Japanese, is one of the principal defensive works northwest of Port Arthur. It surmounts a hill 405 feet in height, and is about two miles from what is called the new city, located on the northern shore of West Port. This new city is principally occupied by Russians. Another fort that the Japanese captured is called Anteshan, and stands about a mile north of Etseshan. The latter is considered to be the key to Port Arthur. In the war of 1894 Etseshan was captured by the brigade of Gen. Nishi, who is now fighting at Port Arthur.

to leak, and at 5:30 the ships pulled apart. The next morning the cruiser Chitose sailed up to the harbor and found the Novik aground, lifted over. The Chitose leisurely threw a few shells into the Muscovite ship, then bombarded the town behind, and sailed away. Thermal work had already been done by the Tushima.

Sakhalien is situated immediately north of Yezo, the northernmost Japanese island. The Japanese formerly owned and occupied the southern portion of Sakhalien, but were induced or compelled to relinquish it by Russia some thirty years ago. The island is barren and desolate, but is supposed to contain minerals of not inconsiderable value. If Japan wins in the war she will probably take Sakhalien back again.

On Tuesday, the battleship Sevastopol, already crippled by Togo in the previous fight, struck a mine in Port Arthur waters. Its fore part filled with water and its bow became submerged. It was towed to the inner harbor. A month ago such an event would have been set down as a fearful Russian calamity, but the Russian fleet is so badly demoralized and crippled already that a little additional damage does not seem exciting news.

General Stoessel answered that he would not surrender. Three days later the Japanese began what they hoped would be the final assault on Port Arthur. All through Saturday, Sunday, and Monday they threw their soldiers as they would throw iron splinters of canisters at the steep rock sides of the fort capped hills. But the Japanese effort was vain. Port Arthur still stood.

Then the onset slackened. Even the Japanese could not persevere in that military operation. They are reckless soldiers, when "Dai Nippon Banzai" is screamed. The first law of nature is altered with them. They lose the instinct of self-preservation. But against Stoessel, fat, heavy, profane Stoessel, who wears out many horses with his all day riding, they could not prevail.

The Japanese, however, were not absolutely defeated. Upon the red map of the Kwangtung peninsula, the brown line has pressed the gray line further southward, and both are more contracted. The Japanese have secured a footing on the inner line of forts at Pelyushan and Etseshan. To the north they hold Palschwang; to the east, Tashima. From these positions they can pour in a converging fire on the eastern defenses.

VARIAG (cruiser), blown up by the Russians at Chemulpo Feb. 9, to prevent its capture by the Japanese.

MANDCHUR (gunboat), dismantled at Shanghai Feb. 10, to prevent capture by the Japanese.

YENESSEI, sunk by a mine at Dalny Feb. 11.

SIVOUTCH (gunboat), scuttled at Newchwang Aug. 1 to prevent its falling into the hands of the Japanese.

KORNETZ (gunboat), blown up at Chemulpo Feb. 9 to prevent its being captured.

BOGATYR (cruiser), badly damaged by running aground at Vladivostok May 19; reported on May 22 to have been blown up, but is known to be in dry dock.

ASKOLD (cruiser), badly damaged in light of Aug. 10, docked at Shanghai for repairs.

ROSSIA (cruiser), badly damaged in light of Aug. 14; now at Vladivostok.

GIROMOIHOI (cruiser), suffered severely in the battle of Aug. 14; is at Vladivostok.

RIESHIPELNI (destroyer), forcibly taken from Chefoo Aug. 11 by the Japanese.

GROZVOI (torpedo boat), now at Shanghai, may be dismantled.

VNUSHITELNY (destroyer), driven ashore in Pigeon Bay Feb. 14.

STERIGUTSCHII (destroyer), reported sunk off Port Arthur March 10.

SKORI (destroyer), blown up by a mine March 10.

STRASHINI (destroyer), sunk in a light east of Port Arthur April 13.

Two torpedo boats sunk off Wei-Hai-Wei after battle of Aug. 10.

Gunboat sunk by a mine near Port Arthur Aug. 18.

Japanese Naval Losses.

HATSUSE (battleship), sunk by a mine near Dalny May 15.

YOSHINO (cruiser), sunk by being rammed by the cruiser Kasuga off Port Arthur May 15.

MUYAKA (cruiser), sunk by a mine in Kerr Bay May 15.

KAMON (gunboat), sunk by a mine in Tanchou Bay July 5.

Five transports sunk by the Vladivostok raiders.

Sixteen vessels sunk at various times with the object of "bottling up" Port Arthur.

War News in Brief.

The report is current in Tokyo that Gen. Karaki has seized and cut the railroad south of Mukden.

Japan addressed a note to the powers informing them that unless Russia forthwith disarmed her warships in Shanghai Japan would be forced to take steps to protect her interests.

French officials, fearing that Japan's victory over Russia would give her a dangerous predominance in the far East, urge that France, Great Britain and the United States join to avert it.

WEST AFRICAN CANNIBALS.

They Cultivate Their Fields, but Plow Fully Armed.

An interesting story is told by the commissioners who have been engaged for the last eighteen months in fixing the Anglo-German frontiers in West Africa between the Town of Yola and Lake Chad. The region traversed is little known, owing to the hostility of the tribes. The Fulani villagers were found quite friendly, but beyond Lau, a large town on the Benue, there lay a mountainous region inhabited by pagans, who in many cases were cannibals. They were found to be a most industrious people, who cultivated their fields with a good deal of method. In most cases, says Reuter, they were practically naked, but were always armed. Even when at work in the fields plowing they carried a full kit of spears, shields and poisoned arrows.

The arrows are much dreaded, for they are tipped with a deadly poison extracted from vegetables and from dead bodies. This is carried in small bottles, and when fresh it proves fatal in a few minutes. These people are adepts at game stalking, and disguise themselves as birds and animals in order to approach their prey. They are smaller than the Fulani, being often quite dwarfish, and they live in flimsy grass huts perched in inaccessible nooks among the mountains.

At Kuba the sheik of British Bornu rode out to greet Colonel Jackson, at the head of 300 horsemen and a large number of men on foot. He was accompanied by a band and dancing girls. His people carried enormous spears, and some wore old armor, while the horses were compared with housings like those of the crusaders. The survey has proved that existing maps are to a large extent inaccurate, and has placed the boundary farther to the east, thus enlarging the British sphere.—London Express.

Kentucky Man's Duty.

Jaymore, Ky., Aug. 29.—(Special.)—After suffering for years with pain in the back Mr. J. M. Coleman, a well-known citizen of this place, has found a complete cure in Dodd's Kidney Pills. Knowing how general this disease is all over the country, Mr. Coleman feels it is his duty to make his experience public for the benefit of other sufferers.

"I want to recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to everybody who has pain in the back," Mr. Coleman says. "I suffered for years with my back. I used Dodd's Kidney Pills and I have not felt a pain since. My little girl, too, complained of her back and she used about half a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills and she is sound and well."

Backache is Kidney Ache. Dodd's Kidney Pills are a sure cure for all Kidney Aches, including Rheumatism.

Proof That Haste Makes Waste.

Mr. C., of Germantown, Pa., is quite an enthusiastic motorist. While speeding along Old York road some time since he saw a man and a dog far ahead of him, the dog running in and out of the bushes. As he whizzed past a moment later the dog darted out ahead of the machine to bark at it, was run over, and instantly killed.

Mr. C. stopped his machine and returned.

"I'm very sorry, my dear sir," he said, consoling, to the man. "Will that make it all right?" He held out a \$10 bill.

"It will," replied the man coolly, taking the money and putting it in his pocket.

As the automobile flew down the road he looked sympathetically at the remains and soliloquized:

"Poor little devil! I wonder who's dog it was?"

Free to Twenty-five Ladies.

The Defiance Starch Co. will give 25 ladies a round trip ticket to the St. Louis Exposition, to five ladies in each of the following States: Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri, who will send in the largest number of trade marks cut from a ten-cent, 16-ounce package of Defiance cold water laundry starch. This means from your own home, anywhere in the above named States. These trade marks must be mailed to and received by the Defiance Starch Co., Omaha, Neb., before Sept. 1, 1904. October and November will be the best months to visit the exposition. Remember that Defiance is the only starch put up 16 oz. (a full pound) to the package. You get one-third more starch for the same money than of any other kind, and Defiance never sticks to the iron. The tickets to the exposition will be sent by registered mail Sept. 5. Starch for sale by all dealers.

A Consoling Thought.

Bramble—Yes, I'm ugly, I know I'm ugly; but there is one grand consolation.

Friend—What is that?

Bramble—If ever I should become great, and the American people should resolve to erect a statue to my memory, they won't be able to make me out any uglier than I am.

Better Than Spanking.

Spanking does not cure children of urine difficulties. If it did there would be few children that would do it. There is a constitutional cause for it. Mrs. M. Summers, Box 420, Notre Dame, Ind., will send her home treatment to any mother. She asks no money. Write her to-day if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child. The chances are it can't help it.

The Proper Time.

"Say, pa," queried little Johnny Bum-porick, "when do ghosts walk?"

"Probably in the dead of night, my son," replied the old man.

I find Piso's Cure for Consumption the best medicine for croupy children.—Mrs. F. Callahan, 114 Hall street, Parkersburg, W. Va., April 10, 1901.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, all-ays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

New York.

The latest advices received by the International Mercantile Agency show that there has been little change in business conditions during the week except in districts especially affected by reports of crop damage and disturbance incident to the cut in steel prices. Business on the whole shows up well, and in most retail lines is fully holding its own. In certain sections of the West trade has been decidedly stimulated, with improved distribution and a generally hopeful feeling. Commercial centers are beginning to feel the impetus of summer travel, and buyers are flocking to distributing points, disposed to buy liberally, although with marked discrimination. This is a good sign and shows that replenishment this year will be conducted along conservative lines. More seasonable weather throughout the Southwest has led to better results in many lines, especially in dry goods and various branches of apparel. Boot and shoe orders are in better volume, and jobbers in hats and caps are forcing factories to work overtime to keep up with current business. This improvement has extended to the clothing industry, the outlook for which in some sections was reported uncertain a week ago. Less stock than usual is believed to have been carried over in many lines, owing to the known conservatism of prominent dealers. Their experience last winter led to the greater care exercised this year in avoiding the "overstocking evil" with spring and summer goods.

Chicago.

R. G. Dun & Co's weekly review of Chicago trade says:

Business developments have not run evenly, although taken as a whole there is indication of progress toward further activity. The agricultural situation is not yet clearly defined, and conflicting reports as to present condition of growing crops, while unsettling recent estimates, cannot be seriously entertained until corroborated. It appears highly probable that there will be a diminished surplus of wheat available for export, but there is no just apprehension as to a great crop yield. Prices of the three leading breadstuffs now average one-fifth more than a year ago, wheat alone being 20 cents higher. Speculation in the latter cereal has created its highest quotation in some years, but its attitude discourages buying and invites violent reaction.

A more healthy feature is found in provisions and live stock, both exhibiting recovery from the late depression in values. Current dealings in the manufacturing and distributive channels reflect wider demand. Cutting of list prices may be followed by increased orders for wire and nails, but more satisfaction is derived by local producers in the new commitments closed in iron and steel, which reached a large tonnage in structural material, rails and pipe. Wholesale transactions were stimulated by augmented numbers of interior merchants, who selected freely in staple lines for fall consumption. Receipts of live stock, 248,774 head, are closer to the normal. Prices closed 10 cents lower for sheep, but gained 25 cents a hundredweight in both choice hogs and hams. Bank clearings, \$110,159,415, are 8.3 per cent over those of same week last year.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.05; hogs, shipping grades, \$4.00 to \$5.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.75 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.05 to \$1.07; corn, No. 2, 52c to 53c; oats, standard, 32c to 33c; rye, No. 2, 70c to 71c; hay, timothy, \$8.50 to \$12.50; prime, \$10.00 to \$10.00; butter, choice creamery, 16c to 18c; eggs, fresh, 11c to 12c; potatoes, 47c to 52c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, choice light, \$4.00 to \$5.60; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, \$1.00 to \$1.10; corn, No. 2, 51c to 52c; oats, No. 2, 32c to 33c; rye, No. 2, 70c to 71c.

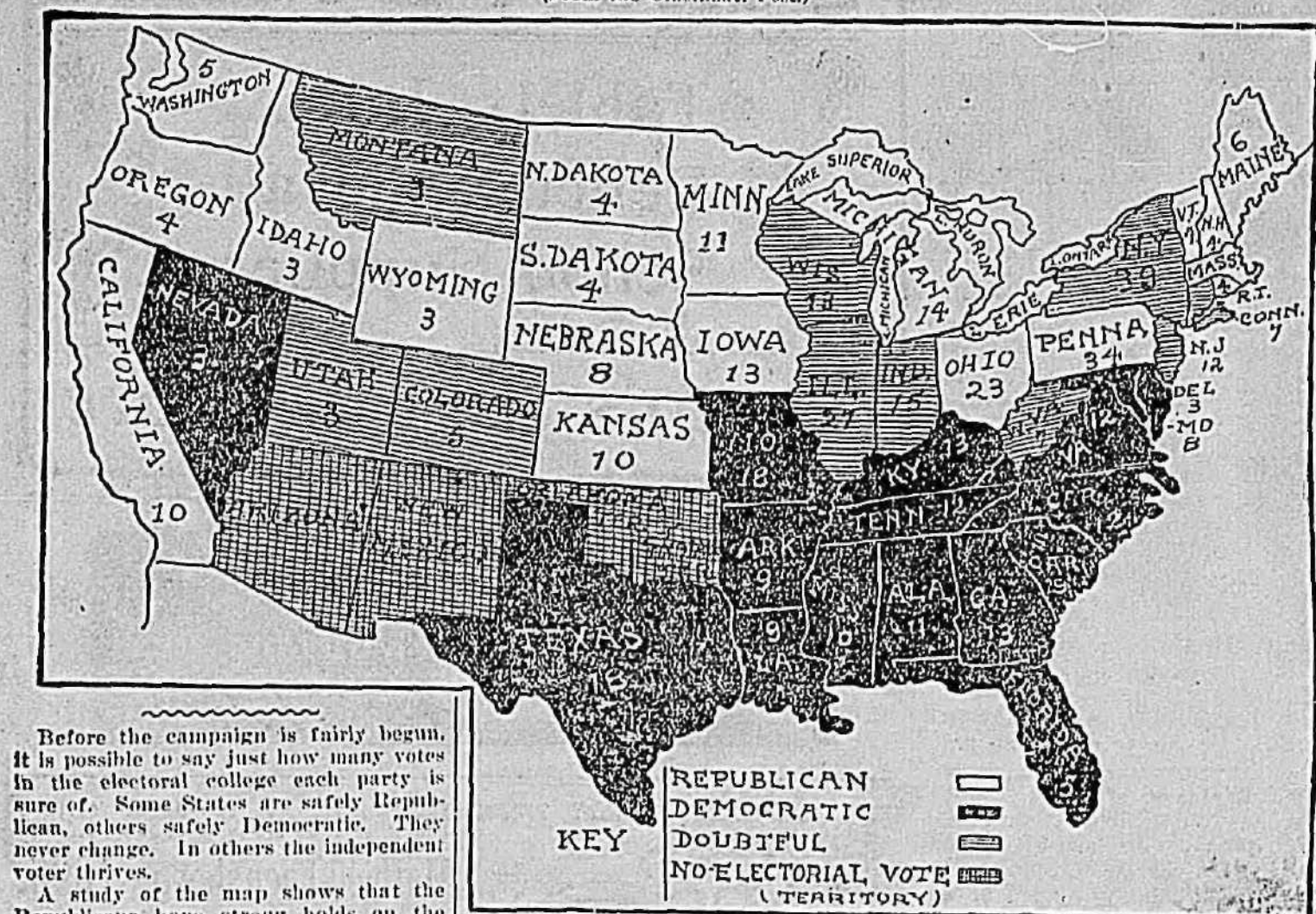
St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$5.35; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.45; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, \$1.00 to \$1.07; corn, No. 2, 51c to 52c; oats, No. 2, 32c to 33c; rye, No. 2, 70c to 71c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.00; wheat, No. 2, \$1.00 to \$1.10; corn, No. 2, 51c to 52c; oats, No. 2, 32c to 33c; rye, No. 2, 70c to 71c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$

WHAT STATES THE WINNING PARTY MUST CARRY.

(From the Cincinnati Post.)



THE NEWS

A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
A. B. JOHNSON, - Publisher
By Mail, One Dollar Per Year, in Advance.

THE NEWS Guarantees a Larger Bonafide Circulation in Western Lake County, than Any Paper Published in The State.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

FOR CIRCUIT CLERK

I shall be a candidate for re-nomination, for a second term, to the office of Circuit Clerk, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

Lewis O. Brockway.

The Panama Commission is very busy with the preliminary work in connection with the big canal. It is now sending to the Isthmus large quantities of dynamite for blasting purposes, and it will also establish a printing office in the zone. The Government has decided to build a large naval station and dry dock at Panama. It is intended to make it the largest and most efficient on the western coast of the hemisphere. This is in anticipation of course of the day when the United States will control the commerce of the Pacific ocean, and be the paramount power in Asia. The Commission will not be able to control the Panama railroad until next April. After that time it is expected the carrying trade from this country to the Isthmus will be thrown open to competition. At present there is but little material to transport.

The great fair at St. Louis is doing very well, and if no calamity befalls it, the money advanced by the United States is likely to be repaid. Already nearly two millions of dollars have been refunded to the treasury which leaves \$2,600,000 more to be paid. The people of Europe appear to take a deeper interest in the fair than those of this country. It was the Emperor of Germany who advised some of his wealthy American hosts to return to the United States and visit St. Louis. He hoped they would look at some of the art treasures contributed by Germany, and possibly purchase a few.

It is generally admitted that this year New York is a doubtful state, and that the political fight will be as hot there as in any state in the Union. It has not yet been decided who will be the candidate for governor for either party, but it is understood that Mr. Root positively refuses to run. Col. Lamont says the nomination has not yet been offered to him. Whoever runs for governor, neither party will surrender the state without a desperate effort to hold it. It is the Port Arthur of the situation.

Some of the Prohibitionists in Connecticut, as well as Christian Endeavor Societies, protest against breaking a bottle of wine over the prow of the battleship Connecticut when it is launched in September in New York. The acting Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Darling, replies that these protestants ought to find comfort in the thought that wine thus expended can neither imperil the soul nor contribute to the cup of human sorrow. Perhaps, but it is rather hard on the fishes. At least let us break a bottle of American wine.

It is announced that the Government Commission respecting the inspection of steamboats, as a result of the Gen. Slocum horror in New York, will recommend some very drastic legislation regarding the construction and handling of passenger steamboats on American waters. The old wooden ships will have to go; iron hulks, metal hatches, bulkheads for watertight and fireproof compartments, licenses for all employed on the boats, etc., will be some of the new legislation recommended.

President Roosevelt can see no good reason why mechanics employed in the Washington Navy Yard, who have half a day off on Saturday, should not be paid for that half day as well as clerks who are in the employ of the Government. At all events he has induced the comptroller of the Treasury to take his view of the matter and now people who work with their hands and brains in the District of Columbia will be treated on the same footing as those who work with their brains.

There is a considerable anxiety manifesting itself among the democrats regarding the part Messrs. Bryan and Hearst will take in the campaign. This is amusing, when one considers with what scant courtesy they have been treated by those who are now running the party. If Bryan and Hearst were of such slight consequence before the St. Louis convention it can be of little importance what they do or say since the convention.

The State Department announces that the government has not invited any of the crowned heads of the Old World to visit the St. Louis Exposition. The reason is that congress neglected to make an appropriation for their entertainment. If one should happen to come over, however, he will be made welcome, and the president will take him rough-riding on horse back, rain or shine.

Straw votes are being taken in various parts of the country as an indication of the blowing of the political wind. In Chicago these votes show a great gain for Roosevelt. In Savannah the vote might be just the other way.

The English press expresses surprise at the promptness with which American battle ships appear in the waters of Morocco, Turkey, or China, when any trouble is brewing. They have an idea that America is a great ways off, and that Republics proverbially act slowly. Both of these notions are mistakes. The Great Republic is very much alive, and her possessions extend half way around the globe.

In his letter of August 16th to the Grand Army in Boston the President foreshadowed his policy regarding the Filipinos. He said: "Under the lead of your comrades the Philippine Islands were won for the cause of civilization, of civil liberty, and of peace and justice." This is all any reasonable people can ask for, and with these will come prosperity and contentment.

Delegates to County Convention.

Benton—B. E. Simmons, E. E. Pearson, H. W. Ferry.

Newport—Homer Jameson, George A. Siver, Martin Lux, Thomas Strang, Henry Patch, John T. Crawford, Charles Edwards.

Antioch—A. N. Tiffany, E. L. Simons, A. B. Johnson, J. L. Thain, E. Wells, John Strang, W. S. Westlake, J. B. Burnett, Charles Harbaugh, C. E. Van Patten, George E. Webb, C. E. Blunt, C. M. Conner, H. Buck, C. G. Nelson.

Grant—James Dalziel, Alfred Benwell, John G. Brown.

Avon—H. C. Edwards, George Thomson, Carlisle Druce, A. D. Rich, William Doolittle, J. M. Palmer, Simeon Culver, E. R. Moore, Emory Adams, Walter White, John Bonner.

Warren—A. H. Stewart, O. B. Whitmore, Ralph Chittenden, George Brooks, William Washburn, Ney Lamb, Frank Hook, M. F. Schryver.

Waukegan 1st—Clarence E. Smith, William Baddaker, Fred W. Buck, L. M. Eckstrand, John Lindquist, John Luke, Rush McCoy, Matt Matson, T. A. Morris, James Morrow, Benjamin Parmelee, W. E. Sunderlin, William Quist, Otto Wallin, Henry Zitt.

Waukegan 2nd—Not yet furnished.

Waukegan 3rd—W. C. Upton, J. K. Bower, W. F. Weiss, A. V. Smith, James Van Dusen, J. G. Smith, R. W. Coon, T. A. Simpson, F. W. Churchill, C. M. Gorman, W. B. Smith, F. A. Durst, C. R. Lyon.

Waukegan 4th—Elmo L. Clarke, J. C. Biddlecum, J. F. Bidinger, Samuel Woolley, John A. Sutherland, R. S. Barnum, W. H. Wilmot, Herman Hall, William Lahey, E. A. Flood, C. H. Albrecht, David Adams, Joseph Malcomson.

Waukegan 5th—Charles Crapo, John Unger, W. P. Dilger, E. P. Sedgwick, Victor Mills, T. Wemmer, A. T. Truby, R. Marshall.

Shields 1st—Samuel Blackler, Thomas Eastwood, — Base, A. K. Stearns, F. W. Cornish, H. W. Cook, G. G. French, C. G. Wenban, William Atteridge, James F. King, F. H. Gade, George Anderson, John Fitzgerald, Emil Dollinger.

Shields 2nd—W. H. Palmer, D. L. Neal, A. J. Lunn, Joseph Johnson.

Libertyville—H. G. Gardner, Frank Nicholas, Frank H. Just, Ernest Davis, John Aynesley, Thomas Corlett, David Griffith, Charles Boyes, Charles Stolzuhan, C. W. Taylor, John Ballard, J. F. Clark.

Fremont—H. C. W. Meyer, Fred Converse, G. M. Traut, H. W. Schwerman, William Rouse.

Wauconda—John Golding, George Benwell, Ed. Parker, E. W. Brooks, J. W. Cook, A. E. Kirwan, C. E. Jenks.

Cuba—Fred Kirschner, George J. Hager, S. F. Hollister, Frank A. Cady, H. H. Church, C. H. Morrison.

Ela—E. A. Ficke, Henry Berghorn, August Schwerman, Henry Bockelman, George O. Prussia, Clem Small.

Nernon—George Quentia, Henry Westerfield, Herman Brockman, John Tulley, Austin Wolf, Henry Lubbe.

West Deerfield—Lincoln Pettis, Carl Langue, Fred Salig, Ed. Bleimehl.

Deerfield 1st—Fred Schafer, Everett Millard, D. C. Purdy, J. E. Rounsville, H. M. Prior, A. W. Fletcher, W. C. McKinzie, E. A. Vivian.

Deerfield 2nd—Not yet furnished.

Deerfield 3rd—Thomas Morton, E. A. Warren, Fred Greenslade, John F. Scott, B. S. Stevens, C. T. Ford, W. J. Obce.

Friend of Children and Dogs.

William Schmitt, a New Yorker should have his name emblazoned in letters of gold. Of course nobody knows him now, but he has taken a step that may immortalize him. He is a humble contractor, living in Harlem, who has begun the erection of an apartment house with special reference to large families. His chief feature is that young children and dogs will be made welcome; no family will be barred for these so-called incumbrances. Schmitt has six children of his own and is set against race suicide. The building is close to a public schoolhouse. He had the entire house rented, before he had completed one story of it.

Democratic Belgium.

Belgium is probably the most democratic of all the monarchical states. The king of the Belgians not only does not wear a crown, but has not even got a crown to wear! No coronation ceremony is known to the coronation, the sovereign inaugurating his reign simply by taking an oath to govern according to the laws. Moreover, the births of his children, if he has any, must be registered in exactly the same phraseology and in the same set of books as the humblest of his subjects.

Republican County Convention.

Pursuant to the order and direction of the Republican County Central Committee of the County of Lake and State of Illinois, a Republican County Convention will be held at the Town Hall in the Village of Libertyville, Lake County, Illinois, on the 10th day of September, 1904, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Circuit Clerk, a candidate for Coroner, a candidate for State Attorney, and a candidate for County Surveyor.

It having been heretofore resolved that each voting precinct in the county be declared a primary district, and that a primary election or caucus be called for each of said primary districts, and the Republican legal voters of said Lake County, in their last County Convention, having passed the resolution hereinafter mentioned and recited, and said County Central Committee, pursuant to such resolution, having adopted rules to carry the same into effect, which rules are as follows:

RULE I. All Republican primaries, or caucuses, for the selection of delegates to Republican County Conventions hereafter called shall be called by the Republican County Central Committee in each and every voting precinct in said Lake County, to be held on the same day, and the hours thereof to be between two o'clock P. M. and eight o'clock P. M., and the polls thereof shall be open for at least three hours, and each County Committeeman shall see to it that such primary is fully advertised.

RULE II. All voting at such primaries or caucuses shall be by uniform ballot, which ballot shall be printed by the County Central Committee and distributed by such committee to the Republican Township Committees of the several townships, to be by such last named committees delivered to the Judges of the primaries of the several precincts of such townships, who shall be chosen by such Township Committees, wherein the same shall be delivered to voters and prepared for voting and voted the same as the Australian Ballot under the regular election laws of Illinois, and to be used in voting.

RULE III. Said ballots shall have printed thereon, in addition to the names of delegates, the names of all candidates for the several offices for which nominations are to be made at the convention for which delegates are to be selected, and the voter shall receive his ballot from one of the judges of the primary and shall indicate his choice of candidates by making a cross opposite the name of the candidate of his choice for each office and cast his ballot so marked the same as at an election by Australian Ballot under the regular election laws; and the candidate for any office who shall receive the highest number of votes for that office in any precinct shall have the delegation of that precinct as instructed for him and to vote for him at the County Convention for which such delegates are chosen; and the ballot shall so state such instruction.

RULE IV. Such ballot shall be in the nature of an official ballot, and shall bear the name of the Secretary of the County Central Committee printed on the back thereof; and when delivered to the voters by the primary judges they shall have the initials of the primary judge who delivers them written thereon, and in counting the votes cast, none shall be counted other than such official ballot so marked.

RULE V. Such ballot shall contain the names of but one set of delegates in each precinct, who shall be selected by the County Committeeman of each precinct for his precinct, and spaces shall be left vacant so that names of other delegates may be written in and voted for by the voter by erasing printed names and substituting written names therefor.

RULE VI. Each candidate shall register his name as such candidate with the Secretary of the County Committee immediately upon declaring his candidacy, and pay to said Secretary a fee of Fifty Dollars (\$50.00) to help defray the expenses of printing and distributing such ballots.

RULE VII. The call for the County Convention shall be by thirty days notice published at least once for each week for two successive weeks, the first publication to be thirty days before the convention day, except where special elections and district convention calls render a shorter notice necessary.

RULE VIII. The judges of the several primaries shall make up credentials according to the result of the ballots cast, and shall also forthwith certify such result to the Secretary of the County Committee, and shall preserve all poll books and ballots until after the adjournment of the County Convention to which delegates are elected.

RULE IX. The County Committee shall meet to execute these rules on call of the Chairman and Secretary thereof.

RULE X. These rules shall, of course, be subject to such changes and modification as may result from any primary election law hereafter passed by the Illinois General Assembly; and said County Committee having voted and directed that said primaries be held pursuant to said rules on September 9th, 1904. The several primary districts will therefore call their primary elections to be held in each primary district in said county on the 9th day of September, 1904, the polls of each of such primary elections to be open for at least three hours, between two o'clock P. M. and eight o'clock P. M. of said last mentioned date, the judges and clerks thereof to be appointed by the several Township Committees.

The voting at each of such primaries shall be by ballot, of the kind and in the manner provided for and required by said rules above mentioned and set forth. The representation for each primary district in said County Convention hereby called will be one delegate for each twenty-seven votes, or major fraction thereof, cast for the Republican candidate for President in 1900. The several primary districts will thus send delegates to the said County Convention as follows:

Benton	Primary District	Votes	Delegation
Newport	"	183	7
Antioch	"	354	16
Libertyville	"	186	7
Avon	"	269	11
Warren	"	234	9
Waukegan 1st	"	407	15
Waukegan 2nd	"	312	12
Waukegan 3rd	"	346	13
Waukegan 4th	"	347	13
Waukegan 5th	"	216	8
Shields 1st	"	368	14
Shields 2nd	"	313	12
Libertyville	"	103	4
Fremont	"	120	5
Wauconda	"	167	6
Cuba	"	192	7
Ela	"	167	6
Vernon	"	164	6
W. Deerfield	"	108	4
Deerfield 1st	"	215	8
Deerfield 2nd	"	162	6
Deerfield 3rd	"	186	7
Total		6196	233

This call is made, signed and published pursuant to the vote and direction of said County Central Committee.

CHAS. WHITNEY, Chairman.
J. S. MORROW, Secretary of said Committee.

GAVE HIS FLOCK WARNING.

Zealous Old Minister Certainly Made Lesson Impressive.

The little town of Bethshem, Pa., once contained a half-crazy minister known as "Ranting" Ranker, who had been educated beyond his intelligence, and was at times hysterically fanatic. His strange doings were as numerous as they were well known, but probably the wildest freak was during the last year of his eventful life.

The quiet little village was deep in slumber one night when it was aroused by peal after peal from the bell in the Moravian church. Men and women rushed from every side to put out the supposed fire and the local fire brigade sallied forth with all its paraphernalia. The crowd assembled about the church, but the bell never ceased its frantic summons. At last a delegation was sent up to see who the ringer was. "Ranting" Ranker stood there, half naked, pulling the bell rope with all his strength.

"What is it? Where's the fire?" was their excited query.

"Fire in hell! Fire in hell!" shouted the zealous old preacher, "and if you don't look out you'll all be burned up in it."

How many souls were converted that night has never been known.

Contempt of Court.

Josephus W. Daniels, editor of the Raleigh News, who has been exonerated of the charge of contempt of court for which he was fined \$2,000, said the other day:

"I suppose that I may, without being arrested, for contempt again, describe the remark that I heard a tramp make to a judge."

"The tramp was up for some charge or other—vagrancy, perhaps—and the judge said to him:

"I seem to know your face."

"Yes," the tramp agreed; "we was boys together."

"Nonsense," said the judge, frowning.

"But we was," the tramp insisted.

"We're about the same age. We must a been boys together."

Why Quicksands Are Quick.

Quicksands are sands from which the water is not drained away, either because a constant current passes through them, or because there is a dense, substratum of clay or rock. They are commonly found near the mouths of large rivers, or where there are springs, or on flat beaches. Probably those who fall into quicksands would not be engulfed if they kept quite quiet. As soon as the sand reached their chin they would be supported rather more than if they were in ordinary water, owing to the greater density of the mixture of sand and water which constitutes a quicksand.

Submarine Experiments.

An important series of experiments with submarines is to be carried out at Portsmouth. One of the principal tests will consist of "fishing" for submarines with a wire net. For the purpose of the experiments a netting 200 feet long, made of thin but strong steel wire, is to be attached to three steam pinnaces, and by them drawn under water at the depth which it is known submarines usually travel. When one of the little craft becomes entangled in the meshes the two outside boats will close in around it, and so force it to come to the surface or sink.—London Engineer.

Know Nature of Explosives.

One of the causes of Japan's success in war is her thorough knowledge of explosives and their behavior under a variety of conditions. The Lancet declares that the Japanese chemist unites the power of originality of the English chemist with the practical intuition of the German. At the University of Tokio practical study is much favored, and splendid facilities for work are provided in the laboratories and workshops.

Wife of Her.

When you are taking a girl home at night it is intelligent of her to cross over to the dark side of the street without your saying anything about it.—New York Press.

Young Plants

Every farmer knows that some plants grow better than others. Soil may be the same and seed may seem the same but some plants are weak and others strong.

And that's the way with children. They are like young plants. Same food, same home, same care but some grow big and strong while others stay small and weak.

Scott's Emulsion offers an easy way out of the difficulty. Child weakness often means starvation, not because of lack of food, but because the food does not feed.

Scott's Emulsion really feeds and gives the child growing strength.

Whatever the cause of weakness and failure to grow—Scott's Emulsion seems to find it and set the matter right.

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Aln't It a Shame?

"According to this paper," said the philosopher, "a first-class giraffe can't be purchased for less than \$25,000. No wonder money is scarce. Now, if a capitalist was to invest in a few giraffes, it would put thousands of dollars in circulation; but, you see, few men care to pay that price, consequently their money lies idle. What this country needs at the present stage of the game is cheaper giraffes."

Faithful to Her Trust.

Mrs. Newed—Norah, my husband and I have both noticed that all the neighbors stare at us very hard. I hope you haven't been telling anybody that we are newly married?

Nora (a local simple)—Me tell 'em, mum? Agin express orders? Why, whenever anybody tried to pump me, mum, I told 'em you wasn't married at all.—Scraps.

The Reception He'd Get.

"He's coming to ask for my hand, papa," said the beautiful girl. "May I hide behind the portiers and hear how he does it?"

"I think you'd better not," replied the father, considerably. "I would prefer that you shouldn't hear me use violent language."

Keep it Up.



"By Jove! This fish my birthday. I never thought of it—(hic)—I've a jolly good mindsh to go and get drunksh!"

Disappearing.

"Never mind," said her dearest friend, "there are as good fish in the sea as ever were caught out of it."

"I know it," said the girl that had set her cap for the foreign count and failed to get him, "but statistics show that the lobster catch is getting smaller every year."

The Imported French Coach Stallion
Mathieu-Laensberg, 1695.



Bay Brown, left hind coronet white and touch of white on right hind heel; foaled June 25, 1890; bred by M. Gamare, of Caen, department of Calvados, France; sired by the Government Stallion Hottentot, dam, Mascotte by Ignore out of a daughter of Kapriot.

Will make the season of 1904 at the barn of

W. S. RINEAR,
Antioch, Ill.
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2:09 3-4
(HALF-MILE TRACK),
by Idol Wilkes 512

(by George Wilkes), Dam by Son of imp. Lexington, will from now on serve at Henry Herman's barn at Antioch, Ill., at a fee of \$20.00 to insure live colt. This horse is too well known to need further mention here. For further particulars call on or address

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SUPPLEMENT TO
THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1904.

MANAGED BY THE TRUSTS.

Judge Parker's Campaign Conducted by Members of Big Corporations.

QUEER FLOP OF A NEWSPAPER

Unconscionable Proof that the Democratic Candidate Is Allied with Corporations Which His Party Platform Demagogically Denounces.

From the New York Press.

The New York World again discloses for campaign purposes that President Roosevelt is a tool of the trusts, as demonstrated by his "fiddling himself" in the one successful trust prosecution in order to placate the corporations; in fiddling his former private secretary and head of the Department of Commerce a campaign fund solicitor from the very corporations he was appointed to investigate; in appointing a railroad corporation official Secretary of the Navy and a political agent of the Southern Pacific Railway to be head of the department to supervise and curb corporations. The New York World again reaches the solemn conclusion, for campaign purposes, that the continuation in power of the Republican party will "further enlarge the rule of corrupt corporations in politics and their controlling influence in government."

It gives us, therefore, to publish again, as incontrovertible proof of the sincerity and honesty of the New York World, the following editorial printed by the New York World immediately after the Supreme Court decision dissolving the Northern Securities merger:

FACTS.
"1. The anti-trust law was framed by a Republican, was passed by a Republican House and a Republican Senate, was signed by a Republican President.
"2. The law remained a dead letter on the statute books during the entire second term of Grover Cleveland, a Democratic President. Through those four years of Democratic administration all attempts and all efforts of the World to have the law enforced were met with sneers, jeers and open contempt from a Democratic Attorney-General, Richard Olney, who pretended that the law was unconstitutional and who would do nothing toward prosecuting violators of it.
"3. The first effort to enforce the law was made by Theodore Roosevelt, a Republican President. The first Attorney-General to vigorously prosecute offenders and to test the law was a Republican Attorney-General, Philander C. Knox.
"4. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, given as a finality from which there is no appeal, upholding the law as perfectly constitutional and absolutely irrevocable in every respect, as the World for twelve years constantly insisted, was due to five judges, every one of whom is a Republican.
"5. The dissenting minority of the Court included every Democratic judge of that tribunal, to-wit: Chief Justice Fuller, and Mr. Justice White of Louisiana, and Mr. Justice McKenna of Kentucky. All these distinguished Democrats not only voted against the constitutionality of the law, but denounced it as a danger to the republic.
"6. Under these circumstances it does not seem probable that the Democrats can make great capital in seeking to denounce the anti-trust issue and charging the Republican party with the crime of being corrupt body and soul by it.
"It is just as well to record some plain truths, however unpleasant or surprising.
"We further submit the following list and description of the gentlemen who have been selected to assist Tom Taggart, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, in 'saving' the country from the trusts:

Treasurer of the National Committee—George Foster Peabody.
George Foster Peabody is interested largely in trusts and is vice-president and director of the Atlantic Coast Line and Lumber Company; director of the American Beet Sugar Company; second vice president and director of the Company Metallurgical; director of the Conquest Coal Railway Company; treasurer and director of the General Electric Company; vice president and director of the Mexican Coal and Coke Company; director of the Mexican Mineral Railway Company; director of the Mexican National Construction Company; first vice president and director of the Mexican Northern Railway Company; vice president and director of the Montreal Lead Company and of the Potomac & Rio Verde Railway Company, and director of the Southern Improvement Company of New York.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

William F. Sheehan, Chairman, New York.
William F. Sheehan is Lieutenant-Governor when David B. Hill was Governor of the State. A believer in and exponent of Hill's methods, he has a large financial interest in many corporations. Sheehan is a director of the Albany & Hudson Railway and Power Company; director of the Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad Company; vice president and director of the Citizens' Lighting Company; director of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn (Standard Oil); director of the Hudson River Gas and Electric Company; director of the International Telephone and Telegraph Manufacturing Company; director of the Kings County Electric Light & Power Company (Standard Oil); director of the Lenox Zinc Company; director of the New York Light and Telephone Company; director of the Westchester Light Company (Standard Oil); director of the White Plains Lighting Company.

August Belmont of New York.
August Belmont is one of the most prominent financiers interested in trusts and monopolies of the United States. He is president and director of the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, and his interest in other corporations is as follows: Alliance Assurance Company of London; director, American Asiatic Steamship Company; director, American-China Development Company; acting president and director, The Trust Company of New York; director, Century Realty Company; director, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company (Standard Oil); director, Commercial Fuel Company; director, Commercial Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; director, Fairmount Coal Company; trustee, Fifth Avenue Trust Company; president and director, First National Bank of Hempstead; director, Golden Stewart Consolidated Gold Mining and Milling Company; director, Guaranty Trust Company of New York; trustee, Helvetia Swiss Fire Insurance Company; president and director, Intercontinental Rapid Transit Company; director, Kingston Consolidated Railway Company; director, Long Island Railroad Company; chairman of the Board of Directors, Louisville & Nashville Rail-

road Company; director, Mount Morris Bank; director, Mutual Bank; director, The National Bank of North America; director, The National Park Bank; director, New York & Long Island Traction Company; director, North American Transportation and Trading Company; trustee, North American Trust Company; director, The Plaza Bank; director, Republic Iron and Steel Company; director, Somerset Coal Company; director, State Safe Deposit Vault; president and director, Subway Realty Company; director, Union National Bank of New Orleans; director, Westchester Traction Association; director, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company; director, Windsor Trust Company; director, Yorkville Bank.

John H. McLean is editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer. He is president of the Washington Gas Light Company, a bondholder Capital Traction Company, director in the American Security and Trust Company, a bondholder District of Columbia bonds and owner of \$1,000,000 in real estate in Washington. He has been repudiated by his own party in his own State.

Thomas S. Martin of West Virginia.
Thomas S. Martin is a United States Senator, a railroad lawyer, and a counsel for the old Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad and other corporations which contributed liberally for campaign purposes. He is a stockholder in many Virginia corporations and his election to the United States Senate was due largely to these interests.

Col. James M. Guffey of Pennsylvania.
Colonel J. M. Guffey is closely associated with Standard Oil interests and with silver mining in the West. He has extensive corporate affiliations. He is president of the Bellevue Natural Gas Company, vice president of the Westmoreland and Cambria Natural Gas Company, president of the United Fuel Gas Company, vice president of the Wheeling Natural Gas Company, president of the Trade Dollar Mining and Milling Company (Silver City, Idaho), and the principal owner of the Elkhart Mining and Milling Company of Idaho.

James Smith, Jr., of New Jersey.
James Smith, Jr., was former United States Senator from New Jersey, and was noted for his straddling policy on the silver question in 1896. He was associated in railway investments in Philadelphia with P. A. B. Widener and New York with John D. Crimmins. He is essentially a supporter of trusts and corporations.

Timothy E. Ryan of Wisconsin.
Timothy E. Ryan of Wisconsin is prominent as the legal adviser of railroad and other corporations, and has been engaged in all the important litigation in Wisconsin County in the last twelve years. He was the Democratic candidate for the United States Senate in 1896.

To this somewhat informative list may be added: Mr. Cord Meyer of the Sugar Trust, chairman of the Democratic State Committee of New York, and Mr. Pat McGarren, chairman of the State Executive Committee and legislative agent of both the Sugar Trust and the Standard Oil.

Chairman Taggart further announces: "The National Campaign Executive Committee will have the advice of Senator Gorman's judgment and experience, he agreeing to keep in close touch with the management at all times." It was Senator Gorman who "fixed" the Wilson tariff bill in such shape for the benefit of the Sugar Trust that President Cleveland refused to sign the measure, permitting it to become a law in default of executive action by him!

From the foregoing list of powerful trust members and agents, managing the campaign of Judge Parker, it is readily understood that the New York World must easily have convinced itself that the TRUSTS ARE IN A POLITICAL CONSPIRACY TO SMASH THEMSELVES!

DEMOCRACY'S COAT OF ARMS

[Candidate Parker, in a letter to a correspondent, says that the arms of the Parker family show three stars and a chevron charged with a trefoil aliped.] Old Dame Democracy sits down

And knits her puzzled brow—
Into a deep and lasting frown—
"I can't decide, somehow,"
She sighs, "which one of these designs
Shall be my coat of arms;
The figures and heraldic lines
Have rather lost their charms.

"For instance: Here's a mule couchant—
His ears are both askew,
His legs all limply lie askant
Upon a field of blue.
A placard tied upon his tail
Tells why he cannot run—
This motto: 'Do not work, but wall
About 10 to 1.'"

"Again: Here's one discreetly drawn;
The mule is on its feet,
But thin and rough and weak and wan
As though it did not eat.
The shadow of a portly man
Seems to be set astride,
And this dark motto meets my scan:
'Let Grover Cleveland ride.'"

"And here a tiger is rampant,
With red lights for his eyes—
The mule, concealed, is very gaunt
And looks on with surprise.
He reads the motto, which is big,
And which is printed thus:
'In old New York you have to dig—
The graft belongs to us.'"

"They will not do. Ah, here is one
That I will have to choose:
A mule, in flight, before a gun,
His neck held in a noose.
His heels tied by a telegram
Inscribed: 'From Parker—quick!'
Below, a platform, built of sham—
The motto: 'You can't kick.'"

BRAYON ON THE NOMINATION.

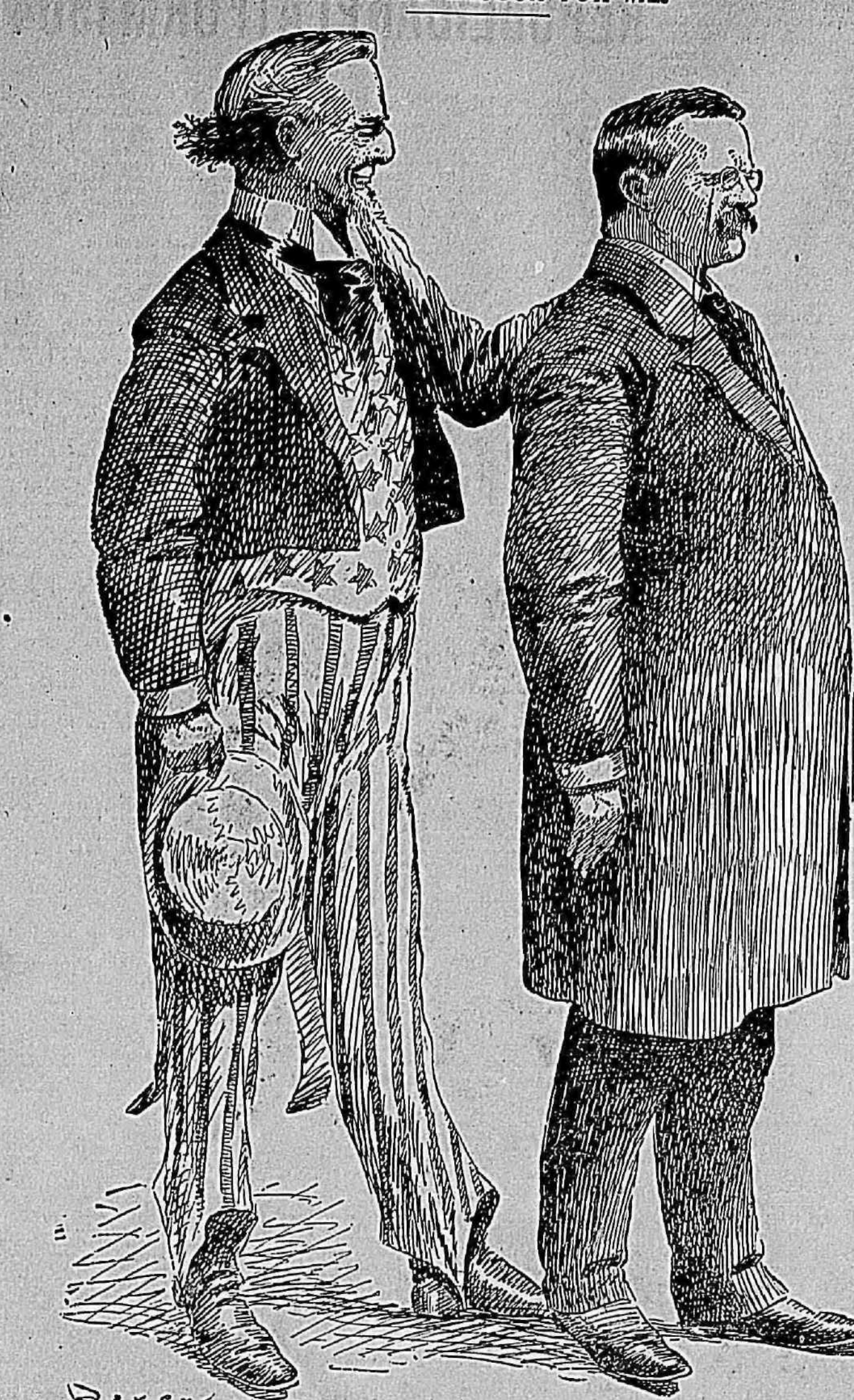
"I have nothing to take back, I have nothing to withdraw of the things I have said against the methods pursued to advance his candidacy. It was a plain and deliberate attempt to deceive the party. The New York platform was vague and purposely so, because the advocates of Judge Parker were trying to secure votes from among the people who would have opposed his views had they known them."
The nomination was secured, therefore, by crooked and indefensible methods. —William Jennings Bryan in "The Commoner," July 13, 1904.

A Long Stride.

When notified of his recent nomination for President, in replying to the committee, President Roosevelt said: "In inaugurating the great work of irrigation in the West, the administration has been enabled by Congress to take one of the longest strides ever taken under our government toward utilizing our vast national domain for settlers—the actual home workers."

"It was at no time possible to have adopted a gold standard platform at St. Louis," says Senator Ouberson of Texas. "No one will question Senator Ouberson's right to speak with authority on Democratic policies."

HE'S GOOD ENOUGH FOR ME.



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ACCEPTANCE SPEECH.

EXHIBITION OF AMBIGUOUSITY AND CIRCUMLOCUTION.

Finest Collection of Telling Allusions on Record—Failure of Republicans to Control Weather or Stay Progress of Comets Noted by the Sage of Esopus.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: I have resigned the position of Road Commissioner to accept the nomination for Deputy Overseer of the Universe offered me by the grandest convention of the grandest party in existence. I have deemed it best to open the campaign with a resignation, in order that I might become accustomed to the thing and, without undue attrition, be enabled to exhibit the same spirit in November.

I shall endeavor to express myself in a manner which will be no discredit to the party of which I have become the standard bearer. I shall not assume the methods of speech of a distinguished predecessor, for it is not my style nor habit to coin such original expressions as "innocuous desuetude" or "perilous activity," but I flatter myself that, in the verbal feats of ambiguity and circumlocution, I can give an object lesson, as it were, to the eminent fisherman to whom I have made allusion.

Praises the Platform.

The sublime platform recently constructed at St. Louis, apparently out of loose boards left over from the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, is assuredly a marvel of compact quotations from ancient and modern sages. As a matter of course, it makes a liberal use of the deceased Thomas Jefferson—as a party we always use the deceased Thomas Jefferson—but it goes farther and promises to correct every known and a considerable number of unknown wrongs and outrages, wherever, whenever and however they appear in the boundless universe. It vows to pry into, investigate, drag out and jack up the scandals and breaches of public trust, which we all know exist everywhere, when we are out of office. Gentlemen, I approve of the platform.

Liberty.

Incidentally I will now refer to liberty, and I feel that I may do so fearlessly, as it is a well-known assertion, if not a fact, that many crimes have been committed in the name of said liberty. Liberty is—in short, liberty is something we always refer to in the platform.

Power a Menace.

Thomas Jefferson said about all there was worth saying about power, but I may add a few well-chosen words of warning. There is danger in the very air of Washington—may, in the air of the entire District of Columbia. I do not fear it, and I may never have to breathe it, anyway, but, fellow citizens, I warn you against the microbe of power which infects the land watered by the historic Potomac. The power which seeks to do things, to accomplish work, to create,

to finish and actively set things going is something our historic party is sacredly pledged to combat to the end. Imagining a power so ruthless that it even threatens to tear a canal across the isthmus of Panama and to build vast dams and reservoirs and irrigate the arid reaches of the West? We are opposed to power.

The Weather.

Without the exhibition of any undue bitterness, speaking calmly of our opponents, as should become an ex-Road Commissioner, I would call your attention, gentlemen, to the fact that under Republican administration the last winter was the coldest in over forty years. What has followed? Has the Signal Service been reformed? So far as any intelligence has been transmitted to me, the Bureau of the Agricultural Department to which I have just made casual reference remains in almost precisely the condition in which it was a year ago. I wish to refer to this matter with all broadness and dignity of perception, but, while I would not directly charge maladministration in the premises, I feel at least justified in calling the attention of the American people to an existing state.

The Bull Weevil.

Furthermore, gentlemen, and bearing in mind the graceful remarks of your chairman, I would call attention particularly to the bull weevil which has ravaged the cotton crop under a Republican administration. It is true that certain ostensible attempts to check the evil have been made, but why should the bull weevil have appeared at all? What necessity was there for a bull weevil in any circumstances? It is the old story of Republican oppression of the South. And the clunch bug is undoubtedly impeding!

Bencke's Comet.

But, gentlemen, and I am not unmindful of the fact that I was practically renominated a second time on a platform supposed to be thoroughly expurgated in spirit if not in letter, I would call attention to the fact that under this same Republican administration Bencke's comet is to reappear again this fall and tear its senseless way across our solar system. The Republicans admit the fact themselves, and having, unfortunately, a majority of the educated class in their ranks, including almost all astronomers, they should certainly be conversant with the situation.

November.

Gentlemen, I could, were I so inclined, refer to the fact that, under this same Republican administration, it is admitted that November is coming again; November, with its lowering skies and long gray stretches of hub-deep muddy roads and consequent strain upon the farmer's horseflesh. Gentlemen, the farmers are the bone and sinew of the land. A calamity to them is a calamity to all. That other things than bad roads are not unlikely to occur to some of us in November next may be a fact, but upon that we need not dwell.

Imperialism and the Tariff.

It is quite unnecessary, gentlemen, to allude to the fact that our utmost voice, the longest howl on Unalaska's shores—if I may be allowed to misquote slightly in the manufacture of a simile—must

be raised against imperialism and the tariff. Under the heel of imperialism what has not come to pass, but we need not at this time go into details; it suffices that things have come to pass. As to the tariff, it is well known that under its operation certain industries have flourished outrageously. Under its nefarious workings we are competing with the world in trade and even the farmer is becoming, in some cases, far too opulent. Take, for instance, the one who raises wool. He gets far more for his wool than he would were the Australian product allowed to enter free of duty. Why should the wool grower be thus benefited? We feel, as we have felt for a long time, that all is wrong with the tariff. We may be a trifle vague concerning our own attitude as to what the tariff were to be adjusted in our hands, but let that pass.

Troubles All Round.

The land is rocked by business and industrial troubles. Men are standing against men, arguing, striking and occasionally working. Nothing has been done to bring all this to a focus. Where is the hand of Power? What would Thomas Jefferson do were he with us in the flesh to-day?

No Second Term.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I wish to remark that I seek no second term. I feel that even a consideration of such a thing as a second term would be untimely. I feel that we all, in common, are convinced that all thought and energy should be concentrated upon obtaining the first one. Gentlemen, I am satisfied with the platform, with you and with myself. Could there be a more magnificent outlook for the party of Thomas Jefferson, to whom, I believe, I have already referred? Could there be an outlook more full of promise?

BOILED DOWN FACTS.

1. In politics "the outs" want to get in and must find fault with "the ins."

2. There are many good men in all parties, but parties must be judged by results.

3. During Republican administrations we have usually had "good times," while during Democratic administrations we have usually had "hard times." The panic of 1893, which business men remember, occurred during the administration of Grover Cleveland, and, some people think, was due to changes in the tariff and the currency.

4. While perhaps some things might be bettered, do we want any radical changes in the Government policy just now and are we likely to get any more honest, patriotic, fair, able and safe men for President than Theodore Roosevelt?

England is trying to shake off the policy of free trade which has impoverished her workmen. Democrats, in the American paradise of the workmen which England, after half a century of disastrous trial, is now anxious to discard.

ROOSEVELT'S PERSONALITY.

Opinions of the Independent Press and Individual Expressions.

SECRETARY HAY'S TRIBUTE.

Courageous, Resourceful, Frank, Patriotic, Honest and Intelligent—Painstaking in All Things, with a Marvellous Capacity for Work—His Manliness Admired by All the People.

From the New York World.

The paramount issue of this campaign is not, as you would have it, free trade, or free silver, but you yourself, Theodore Roosevelt.

This issue is forced upon the country by your unusual temperament and talents—your own strong, able, ambitious, resourceful, militant, passionate personality, your versatile and surprising genius.

From Secretary Hay's address at Jackson, Mich.:

Secretary Hay's Questions.

"Even on this narrow issue they will dodge most of the details. Ask them, has the President been a good citizen, a good soldier, a good man in all personal relations? Is he a man of intelligence, of education? Does he know this country well? Does he know the world outside? Has he studied law, history and politics? Has he had great chances to learn, and has he improved them? Is he sound and strong in mind, body and soul? Is he accessible and friendly to all sorts and conditions of men? Has he the courage and candor and the God-given ability to speak to the people and tell them what he thinks? To all these questions they will answer, Yes. Then what is your objection to him? They will either stand speechless or they will answer with the parrot cry which we have heard so often: He is unsafe."

"In a certain sense we shall have to admit this to be true. To every grade of law breaker, high or low; to a man who would rob a till or a ballot box; to the sneak or the bully; to the hypocrite and the humbug, Theodore Roosevelt is more than unsafe; he is positively dangerous."

"But let us be serious with these people. What are the coefficients of safety in a chief of state? He should have courage; the wisest coward that ever lived is not fit to rule. And intelligence; we want no blunder-headed hero in the White House. And honesty; a clever thief would do infinite mischief. These three are the indispensable. With them a man is all the more safe if he has a sense of proportion, a sense of humor, a wide knowledge of men and affairs, if he is a patriot, if he loves his country, believes in it and seeks in all things its interest and its glory. All men may make mistakes; but such a man as this will make few and no grave ones."

"Such a man is our President and our candidate."

The Independent Press.

Naturally, very emphatic endorsements of President Roosevelt's personality and candidacy comes from acknowledged party organs, but note the tributes from influential Democratic and Independent papers in which the pertinent interrogatives of Mr. Hay are answered.

From the Pittsburgh Dispatch (Ind.):

As a party choice, none more sagacious, none instinct with elements of popularity and exultant strength, none possessing more courage, the frankness and honesty that magnetize, could have been made. He has deflected not a hair's breadth from the impulses of a noble character or from promptings of a profoundly informed statesmanship.

From the Chicago Evening Post (Ind.):

Such is the man chosen to lead the Republican party in this presidential year. A man of courage, a man of sincerity, a strong man who frankly takes the people into his confidence, tells them what he believes to be right, and that he intends to follow the right at any cost.

From the Review of Reviews (Ind.):

The President is a man of such varied talents and activities, and his administration has already been so full of exceptional and diverting incidents that it is quite too seldom remarked in the newspapers that the chief claim to distinction in the present regime of regularity and administrative work that characterizes the various departments almost without exception. So indomitable a capacity for work has probably never been known in any executive post in the United States as Mr. Roosevelt shows from morning until night every day, and without apparent fatigue or impairment of energy.

From the Outlook (Ind.):

His utterances on all political issues have been more explicit than those of any other public man since Abraham Lincoln, and his political experience and personal courage have enabled him to impart his convictions to his party.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger (Ind.):

He has been honest, patriotic and the country knows it.

From the San Francisco Chronicle (Ind.):

The people love Roosevelt for the strength and spontaneity of his impulses in favor of all that is good, and the depth and persistence of his detestation of all that is hateful and mean. The people love a man and the President is every inch a man.

From the New York Times (Dem.):

"You can't 'elp likin' him!" his Americanism appeals to Americans, without repelling those of foreign birth. For some millions of the people of this country he stands for the best type of citizenship and this estimate of him does not depend upon his chance of election.

WILL NOT SUPPORT PARKER

Prominent Democrats Have Declared They Will Vote for Roosevelt.

NEWSPAPERS ALSO REVOLT.

Severely Arraign the Democratic Candidate, and Give Cogent Reasons for Embracing the Republican Faith—Views of Well Known Men.

There is little hope for a minority party candidate who cannot command the support of all followers of his political faith. Four years ago thousands of Democrats openly declared they would not vote for Bryan, and this year there are many who say they will not support Parker. Several leading Democratic newspapers also have bolted Parker and come out openly for Roosevelt, notable among them being the Chicago Chronicle, the New York Sun, the Boston Pilot (Irish-American) and the Sacramento Bee. Prominent men who formerly voted the Democratic ticket, but who have changed their minds, are: John A. McCall, Major John Byrne, Eugene A. Philbin, Patrick Egan and Oscar Strauss.

THE SACRAMENTO BEE.

California Democratic Newspaper's Reasons for Supporting Roosevelt.

The Sacramento Daily Bee, heretofore the leading California Democratic daily, has thrown up the Democratic sponge and will support the Republican ticket, giving the following reasons:

"The Bee can say for Theodore Roosevelt that the trusts do not want him, while they do want Parker."

"And it can say of the Republican platform that whenever there was anything to be said on any public issue, it said it. It did not hesitate and stammer and stammer and finally put out a long, farago of words, saying much and meaning nothing; nor did it smother the question altogether, on the ground that there were no votes to be got by injuring anybody's feelings on either side."

"The Republican platform stands out in the open and says: 'Here I am. You can either take me or leave me.'"

"The Democratic platform darts out sneakily like a Chinaman street second-hand clothing dealer, appealing to each voter: 'My opinions are just the same as yours. You are yours? Come in and I'll show you a coat that will perfectly fit you. I can fit any man of any size.'"

"In this world men cannot get all they want, nor half they desire. They must make a choice between what is set before them."

"And the Bee chooses Theodore Roosevelt in preference to Alton Brooks Parker."

"It chooses Roosevelt because, with all his faults, he stands self-reliant in his American manhood, independent, courageous, plucky, conscientious, untrammeled and unpunished, shielded to no advantage of corporations; the thrill of the criminal code waxing fat upon legal profits; the automatic mouthpiece of no predatory monetary combination; erasing just laws now on the statute books and murdering honest measures in the womb of legislation."

"It opposes Alton Brooks Parker because he is not a free agent; because he is set as clay in the hands of the potter, and that potter August Belmont; because he is merely the graphophone of Wall Street, and what little The People have heard through the machine has unmistakably revealed the Voice of His Master; because he is to-day but the instrument which the Trusts have to use in disciplining Theodore Roosevelt for daring to place the slightest barrier in their way."

"It chooses Theodore Roosevelt because it considers the President should be a man who can be dealt with directly. It opposes Alton Brooks Parker because it does not believe the people of this great nation should select as President a man Friday to a Robinson Crusoe."

"It chooses Theodore Roosevelt because one great issue this time is the man, and Roosevelt represents that in all its courage and all its Americanism."

"It opposes Alton Brooks Parker because he is merely the automatic representative of the machine."

"It chooses Theodore Roosevelt because he stands for the rights of the colored race, for justice to the down-trodden, the oppressed, the disfranchised."

"It opposes Alton Brooks Parker because he is put forth on a platform which, cowardly evading the vital issue in the South, not only silently approves the roughest injustice to the negro—an injustice that has the additional merit of unconstitutionality—but adds insult to injury by denouncing an effort to do justice to the black man as 'an attempt to kindle new racial and factional strife.'"

"It chooses Theodore Roosevelt because the one great and overshadowing issue in this campaign will be whether the trusts shall dominate this country, snap their fingers at the laws of the present, and strangle further needed legislation at its birth, or whether the people shall hold these syndicated infernals in check."

"It was on that issue the trusts would have defeated the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt if they could."

"It is on that basis they will put money in the fight for Alton Brooks Parker, whom they nominated and whom they control."

"Finally, the Bee chooses Theodore Roosevelt because he is a free man."

"It opposes Alton Brooks Parker because he is a bondman—tied hand and foot to Wall Street and the trusts."

"JUST AND BARE MAN."

Why the Boston Pilot Prefers Roosevelt to Parker.

Philadelphia Press.

The Boston Pilot, one of the oldest and most influential organs of Catholic and Irish-American opinion in the United States, which has been uniformly Democratic for sixty years, is giving vigorous

and unqualified support to the Republican national ticket. The Pilot seems to be moved mainly by its approval and admiration of President Roosevelt's public acts in his twenty years of public life. It declares that "no man can point to a single act of his, public or private, influenced by prejudice of race or creed or color except prejudice in favor of the poor, the oppressed or the despised."

The change in the party alignment of this influential Irish-American journal is significant. It is an instance and evidence of the change which has been going on for twenty years which has divided between two great political parties the Irish Catholic vote, which formerly was almost solidly Democratic. The Democratic party was well served by the Know-Nothing craze which swept the country for a very brief period fifty years ago. This drove the foreign-born voters, the great majority of whom at that time were Irish Catholics, into the Democratic party because it was opposed to the Know-Nothings. When the organization and ideas of the latter disappeared from the face of the earth the Democratic party retained the advantage which it had gained, and the new immigrants naturally joined the political organization to which their friends and the other members of their race belonged. A great many Irishmen have since their own moorings and voted for Blaine in 1884, and have remained with the Republican party ever since. These will vote for Roosevelt this year, and the Boston Pilot points out why other Irish-Americans should do the same thing.

The Irish has a race has flourished and grown strong in this country. They have improved their condition in many ways. They have gained wealth. They have displayed a genius for politics and have found here their opportunity to make the most of it. A generation ago they were making our railroads and doing the rough and heavy work of the country generally. Now immigrants from the south and east of Europe fill the role of day laborers for the most part, while the Irish are more likely to be found supervising the job. They have prospered and grown with the growth of the country, and as they perceive that this country has been for over forty years, excepting a very brief interval, under the sway and domination by the policies of the Republican party, it is not surprising that intelligent Irishmen are joining the party under whose rule they have profited so greatly.

There are many good reasons why Irishmen should vote the Republican national ticket. The Pilot, however, lays most of its stress on one consideration, which is that the candidate of the Republican party, Theodore Roosevelt, "is no fair weather friend, no favorer of any class or creed or race, but a just man and a safe one to trust in storm or calm."

AFTER FORTY-NINE YEARS.

A Michigan Democratic Newspaper Leaves Democracy for Republicanism.

Muskegon, Mich., Aug. 14.—The Muskegon News, which since its first issue forty-nine years ago has upheld Democratic principles, has announced that henceforth it will be a Republican paper. Supplementary to the announcement of the change Henry Wenty, the publisher, former Democratic State committeeman and a lifelong Democrat, announced that he had joined the Republican ranks.

The News in explanation for its action says: "This change of policy comes from a conviction that the Democratic party of to-day is not the Democratic party of the days gone by; from the belief that the domination of that party as at present constituted in the nation would not be conducive to the best interests of the people, and from the conviction that the supremacy of the Republican party is necessary to national development."

DEMOCRATS FOR ROOSEVELT.

John A. McCall Will Support the Republican Ticket.

New York, Aug. 27.—John A. McCall, president of the New York Life Insurance Company, is going to vote for Roosevelt and Fairbanks. Mr. McCall is a Democrat. His brother is Justice McCall of the Supreme Court, elected on the Tammany ticket a year ago. Mr. McCall has been a lifelong friend of Judge Parker, but not only is he going to vote the Republican ticket, but he is working effectively for its success.

Oscar Strauss.

New York, Aug. 17.—Oscar Strauss, minister to Turkey under Cleveland, bolts the Democratic ticket. In explaining this step he says:

"President Roosevelt's action in the anthracite coal strike and in his relating Miller in the government printing office shows him to be a man whose sense of right, under the most trying circumstances, could not be influenced or clouded by any considerations of expediency, however powerful they might be."

"He has shown by these and other executive acts that, while he is the friend equally of capital and labor, he will not permit himself to be dictated to or influenced by either to the prejudice of the rights of all the people."

Eugene A. Philbin.

New York, Aug. 10.—Ex-District Attorney Eugene A. Philbin, a recognized gold Democratic leader in New York, is out for Roosevelt. In explaining his position he said with regard to Roosevelt's devotion to duty:

"Those who are forced to admit that Roosevelt's course during the last three years has been conservative insist that this was because he was a candidate for re-election all this time and that when he is elected by voice of the people he will take a different course."

"My personal acquaintance with Roosevelt leaves me in no doubt regarding his attitude in that respect. He has at all times shown a willingness to sacrifice personal policy for the public good and great devotion to duty. He is also a shrewd politician, and to be that he must be possessed with the necessary sagacity to manage our foreign relations so that our interests will be best subserved."

Major John Byrne.

New York, Aug. 17.—Major John Byrne, president of the Democratic Honest Money League, 1899 and 1900, which had branches in nineteen States and was instrumental in influencing a number of gold Democrats to vote for Theodore McKimley, has announced him-

self in favor of the election of President Roosevelt.

Patrick Egan.

Washington, Aug. 17.—Patrick Egan, formerly minister to Chili under President Harrison and was there at the time of the "Baltimore affair," as the incident was called, has come out strongly in support of Roosevelt. Mr. Egan has always taken an interest in politics, especially among the Irish-Americans of the country. Four years ago he supported the Democratic ticket, because of his beliefs as to anti-imperialism, but he will support the Republican nominees this year and work for them. Mr. Egan's home is in New York, and he will do much work in that State.

Richard Price Morgan.

Dwight, Ill., Aug. 19.—Richard Price Morgan of this city, who has declared in favor of Roosevelt, is one of the most distinguished Democrats of Illinois. He is the founder of the village of Dwight and was named for his great-uncle, Dr. Richard Price, a Revolutionary agent. Mr. Morgan left the Democracy once before to support Abraham Lincoln and returned to the party when Samuel Tilden was nominated for the Presidency.

BE GOOD TO THEM.

While Wobbling Indefinitely, Democrats Are Half Happy.

There is such a thing as thoughtfulness and human kindness, and it behooves the Republicans to rejoice with the Democrats, inasmuch as the Democrats are, after a manner, rejoicing among themselves, after many years. Why should they not? They have at least adjusted themselves together, after a fashion and in their own estimation, approaching the banks of the sweet wars.

It is true that throughout all this blessed assimilation runs a streak of venom. There is Hill at the East and there is Bryan in the West, there is gold and expert foxiness on the one hand, and silver and loud-voiced, landscape sweeping oratory on the other—and where are we at?

Still, as human beings, caring for other human beings, every broad-minded Republican should be with the Democrats in their rejoicing over being half-way right. They have, at least, got together upon the same road. They are all uncertain as they march; they wobble indefinitely, they do not know whether they are going to Oskosh or Perdition, but what of it? They are at least marching together, and marching again.

It is, perhaps, not going too far to say that putty is the only word that describes their candidates though each candidate be eminently respectable and a good man, and unfortunate only in having been brought under the searchlight. All those things do not matter at all. It is the half-way happiness of the Democrats in being half-way right in having half-way adjusted platform together that thinking men should rejoice over.

After all, we are nothing but fellow-beings with other beings, and we ought to care for each other and rejoice in each other's happiness, and we should be glad that, with a vague, indefinite dab at a platform which the Republicans have been giving them for years, the Democrats are happy. God bless them! "God bless us all," said little Tiny Tim.

MARKED REPUBLICAN GAINS.

Result of a "Straw Vote" on Presidential Preferences of Chicagoans.

Chicago, Aug. 22.—The Tribune, which has just completed a "straw vote" of presidential preferences of all classes of Chicago voters, found remarkable public gains among all classes of citizens. It says:

"The canvass was concluded yesterday, after 10,088 persons had explained their preferences for presidential candidates. Of the number 6,504 gave Roosevelt as their choice, 3,780 said their ballots would be cast for Parker in November, and 548 expressed themselves for Debs, the Socialist candidate."

"There was a gain shown of 408 in the usual Republican vote and a loss of 420 from the usual Democratic vote. This indicated practically the same percentage as last week, when there was a Republican gain of 178 over the regular Republican vote and a Democratic loss of 251 out of 3,605 persons polled."

The result of the canvass in detail follows:

For Roosevelt, Republican	6,504
For Parker, Democrat	3,780
For Debs, Socialist	548
For Swallow, Prohibition	147
Number from whom expressed preferences obtained	10,088
Classes interviewed	37
Usual vote, Republican	6,000
Usual vote, Democrat	4,200
Usual vote, Socialist	422
Usual vote, Prohibition	129
Republican gain in votes	408
Democratic loss in regular party votes, including Socialists	420

"The foregoing includes the 3,605 voters interviewed the preceding week, who had a political preference for Roosevelt of 2,122, 1,335 for Parker, 121 for Debs, and 18 for Swallow."

BYRON FOR THE PLATFORM.

"I shall not misrepresent the situation, or appeal for votes for the ticket upon false grounds. A Democratic victory will mean very little, if any progress on economic questions so long as the party is under the control of the Wall Street element."

"The labor plank as prepared by Judge Parker's friends on the sub-committee was a straddling, meaningless plank. . . . The nomination of Judge Parker virtually nullifies the anti-trust plank."—William Jennings Bryan in "The Commoner," July 15, 1901.

"The Reclamation Law provides for the irrigation of lands in private ownership as well as for public lands. In every part of the arid west there are lands already taken up by settlers, frequently in small tracts, and surrounded by public lands which should be reclaimed. Accordingly the law provides that water, for not to exceed 160 acres, can be sold to persons owning such land and living upon it."

If the telegraph wires had been down during the St. Louis convention the convention might never have heard of Judge Parker's views on the money question, but the platform would have been just the same as it is now.

The American flag was never more universally respected than it is now, or the power of the republic more sensibly felt everywhere. Why change?

WHAT MR. PARKER THINKS.

[Mr. Parker says he will not accept a nomination to be candidate for a second presidential term.]

Candidate B. is a sensible man:

He stays to his home an' looks arter the corn;

He farms on the front porch the best that he can,

An' sez that he likes it as shore as you're born!

An' Alton B. Parker, sez he: "Not any second term nonsense fer me."

My! Ain't it turrible? What shall we do?

We can't never choose him o' course—that's flat!

After his rust term—but 'twixt me an' you

Mebbe he'll stay right down there whur he's at.

But Alton B. Parker, sez he: "President twice? Nope, I'd never agree!"

Candidate P. is a drollful smart man,

An' nobody beats him at layin' right out.

"Nothin' to say," was his general plan,

An' then—then he said it, I guess you might know.

An' Alton B. Parker, sez he: "No second terms goes for Davy an' me."

Candidate P. he set down an' he reckoned

That o' all policies it was the worst

For to acknowledge that he'd take the second.

(Mebbe he'd better wait until the first.)

But Alton B. Parker, sez he: "Second terms, they're an exploded idee."

Candidate P. he goes out fer a swim

Every mornin', an' sez: "How I wish Every voice could notice my rim!"

Isn't the sucker some kind o' a fish?"

Then Alton B. Parker, sez he: "Kindly don't mention them two terms to me."

Candidate P. sez two terms is too many.

Sez there is danger, in fact, in the one.

Sez "If he best if he doesn't have any Reasonin' things in the way he's be-

gun."

An' Alton B. Parker, why he Needn't get skeered, for the folks all agree.

PATHETIC EXHIBITION.

Democracy's Vice Presidential Candidate Lacks Mental Vigor.

(Washington Special Cleveland Leader.)

Visitors returning from the notification ceremonies at White Sulphur Springs agree in the statement that the exhibition given by former Senator Davis in making his address in response to the nomination was pathetic and discouraging in the extreme to the Democratic leaders who witnessed it. He departed from his written speech, his memory failed him, and he gave such proofs of the effects of age as to astonish those who had heard of his vigor.

In attempting to quote Judge Parker's telegram he was unable to recall his words correctly. Those who had criticized Mr. Roosevelt's observations on the age of the candidate had nothing to say after the address.

Mr. Davis will not be allowed to take the stump.

Roosevelt and Irrigation.

What President Roosevelt has said and done for national irrigation, which is the great new hope of the West, shows clearly and conclusively that the nomination was passed by his assistance, when it could not have been passed without it. The new homes which will cover the Western deserts, the new home markets for Eastern manufacturers which these homes will create, the new prosperity and well being which national irrigation is bringing to the whole country—these are the direct results of the far-sighted action of President Roosevelt.

The Home Market.

Good wages make good buyers and general prosperity, full employment, good wages, and fair prices are the only conditions which can insure to a country the prosperity that comes from a large distribution and consumption of all kinds of products. Consequently the country which has the wisdom to protect and guard the home market will be most prosperous, and the party that favors that policy represents patriotism, prosperity and progress. That spells the Republican party, and its standard bearer is Theodore Roosevelt.

Rule for Voter's Guidance.

If you believe with Abraham Lincoln that it is better to pay good wages to have a ton of iron made at home, and have both the iron and the money; than to send the money abroad and have the iron only, then you should vote for protection to American industries.

The Citizen's First Duty.

The first duty of the American citizen in time of peace is to secure the greatest good for his family. He does not do this when he votes for a party whose policy means death to American industries.

EX-GOVERNOR HOGG ARRIVES.

Texas Gives His Views on Parker's Letter of Acceptance.

Ex-Gov. of Texas J. S. Hogg has started the American nation. We have always thought of Ex-Governor Hogg as being, in a way, commensurate with his state, which is greater in area than half a dozen European principalities, and boasts among its citizens a large number of the best citizens of the United States, even though it generally goes Democratic. In the minds of the American people, Ex-Governor Hogg has seemed a fine but somewhat rude and rough exemplification of the State of Texas. We have admired him, but we have never suspected that he was possessed of such keen acumen as he has recently exhibited. We have never supposed that this man down in Texas had the perceptive qualities which could enable him to make such delicate analysis of Mr. Parker's letter of acceptance as he has done. Here is a part of what the Ex-Governor says concerning that remarkable letter of acceptance:

I have been roundly abused by the newspapers and the railroad lobby about a speech I made at Houston during the Houston convention. I was not pleased with Judge Parker's attitude at the St. Louis convention, and so expressed myself in a letter of acceptance of his nomination, and I submit that he nowhere pledges himself to favor the enforcement of laws against trusts, and that he will encourage and support the completion of the great Panama canal. He tells us that tariff laws are to be modified during the next four years because the Senate is and will continue to be Republican, at the same time he informs us that the most effective remedy by which to destroy the trusts is by changing these laws. As he nowhere promises to further enforce the United States law under which the Northern securities company and other trusts were dissolved, I do not catch the point wherein he denounces the trusts in different parts of his beloved country, for the commission of such crimes as beyond federal legislation and are subject to be dealt with by the States only in which they occur. However, as he says that he will not try to change the trusts being disturbed under his administration, in view his statement that the effective remedy is to change the tariff laws, and that this cannot be done because the Senate will remain Republican for the next four years.

Do not catch the point wherein he denounces the trusts in different parts of his beloved country, for the commission of such crimes as beyond federal legislation and are subject to be dealt with by the States only in which they occur. However, as he says that he will not try to change the trusts being disturbed under his administration, in view his statement that the effective remedy is to change the tariff laws, and that this cannot be done because the Senate will remain Republican for the next four years.

This is one of the most striking of the earliest manifestations of the campaign of 1904. It is marvellous! How thin must have been the gruel which the Democratic presidential candidate served out to the country to inspire such a perfect expression from an ex-Governor of Texas! We expect big, wholesome things from the ex-Governors of Texas, but we do not expect from any one of them any such keen and delicate and literary analysis of a political document as ex-Governor Hogg has seen fit to bestow upon the letter of acceptance of the Democratic candidate.

Why, it's a revolution in all that relates to political manifestations! It is wonderful and delicious from every point of view. The United States is beginning to appreciate ex-Governor Hogg, of Texas. He knows something sensible when he sees it.

THAT PARKER TELEGRAM.

An Independent Editor's View, a Bad Attack on Collier's Weekly.

Collier's Weekly is one of the papers which tries to maintain a conservative, independent position. The fame of its editor is world-wide and his serious judgment is as sound as his sarcasm and humor. The following concerning Mr. Parker's telegram, which forms the leading editorial in a recent issue of Collier's under the head of "Hysteria," should be read by every fair-minded voter.

Why is he coming to pass in regard to the Parker telegram about what was to be expected. It matters not whether they are for the Judge's election or against it, ordinary, clear-headed Americans must suffer a reaction after being worked into excitement over allegations that are absurd. They must come to see the facts in the more or less clear light of common sense. They observe in part played by Mr. August Belmont in the present campaign. They read that Senator McCarran receives a salary of \$20,000 a year from the Standard Oil Company. Whether that be true or not, it is certain that the Senator is a very "smooth" man. They know something of the history of the adroit Blue-Eyed "Billy" Sheehan and a good deal more of the history of David Bennett Hill. The principles of Justice Cockran are not lost in mystery. These men form the group nearest to Judge Parker; most likely, were he President, to compose or suggest his cabinet.

"Now, men of this stamp secured the nomination of Judge Parker at St. Louis, acting as his spokesmen. Certain promises and compromises were necessary to obtain that prize. When the nomination was secured, and could not be taken away, without putting the Democratic party in the position of seeming to reject a man because he favored gold, the Judge sent his telegram. He was immediately hailed by that part of the press which is primarily interested in markets as a hero who had been willing to sacrifice the Presidency to his duty. Such folly must have its rebound."

Bryan's cross of gold metaphor, which drove another class of people into frenzy, had its reaction, although even it, fatigued as it was, had a much solid foundation than the childish story that to offer back a nomination when it could not possibly be withdrawn without a disaster was the bravest deed ever perpetrated in American politics. Thousands of that kind never pay. The people may become excited for a moment, but then they settle down to contemplate with disgust the spectacle they have made. Judge Parker played good politics, or he did not. Those who tried to turn him into a hero did all they could to turn him into an ass. The newspaper which is trying to prove that it forced him to send the telegram is not doing him any more harm than the others which are still hailing him as Casabianca. If the Democrats wish to carry New York, not to talk of any Western State, they had better get busy and show that Judge Parker is less of a plutocrat and more of a Democrat than Theodore Roosevelt."

The Democratic claim of wonders they will work if given power should be discounted by a backward glance at their past failures and follies.

The American workman has no desire to return to the Democratic brand of socialism which he had on his table for some years.

What Would They Do with It?

Two gentlemen were sitting together in a railroad car. As the train pulled away from the station a yellow dog with more enthusiasm than wisdom ran after the train with all his might, barking furiously as if he was performing some duty or had an object in view. Finally the dog dropped behind. The gentlemen were laughing, and one of them said, "I wonder what the dog would have done with the train if he had caught it?" The Democracy have expended a great deal of strength and made a lot of noise in pursuing the government. What would they do with it if they got it?

THE SLIPPED TREFOIL

"Three stars and chevrons, charged with a trefoil slipped." This is the coat of arms of Mr. Parker, the Democratic candidate for President.

What's this we hear, what tidings dress! What rising hopes are nipped. Since Parker has a coat of arms, But has a trefoil slipped!

When did it go? How came it so? What forlorn lost his grip Upon part of coat of arms, And let the trefoil slip?

Why did he fail? What is the tale. In ancient manuscript? What happened on that dreadful day, The day the trefoil slipped!

Had Jefferson a coat of arms; Was he so well equipped? American—and trefoils! Bah! No wonder this one slipped!

ROOSEVELT AND FAIRBANKS.

They Represent the Highest Type of Citizenship and Character.

The Republican party is peculiarly fortunate in its standard-bearers this year. In their selection political shrewdness and human wisdom are combined, and surely no better ticket could have been named than Roosevelt and Fairbanks, one representing the Empire State of the Union and the other a leading State of the Central West.

The two men represent the highest type of American character, yet they are very unlike in their temperament and individual traits. One is naturally impulsive, but education and practice have taught him to curb his impulses by reason and to make them obey the severest logic. The other is naturally conservative, but his sense of justice and love of right make him aggressive in every good cause. Mr. Roosevelt possesses that quality of genius which enables his possessor often to solve difficult problems by a single operation of the mind and to reach conclusions almost at a bound, while Senator Fairbanks' habit of deliberation makes him a little slower to act, but never prevents his acting when action is required. One represents the principle of aggressiveness governed and controlled by intelligent conservatism, and the other the principle of conservatism imbued with the spirit of progress. The two make a great combination and a winning ticket.

FREE SILVER GHOST NOT LAID.

Democracy Made a Grave Mistake in Its St. Louis Platform.

Washington Post (Ind.)

It was a great, a deplorable mistake for the St. Louis convention to leave out of its national platform the contemplated commitment of the party to the gold standard. And there has been no effort, no intention on the part of any of the delegates to put in a gold standard plank. If its omission had been advocated by sound money Democrats on the ground that "free silver is a dead issue"—it would still have been a mistake, for the situation called for a plain declaration of the change of policy, and the conservative sentiment of the country demanded it. But when the platform committee, after a most protracted and exciting discussion, consented to yield to Mr. Bryan in this most important matter, the magnitude of the mistake was extended to the maximum. It is true that Judge Parker's telegram placed him before the country in the only position that could have rendered possible a Democratic victory. It is true that the convention's action on that telegram made the nomination really worth having. But it was high time for the party, of its own motion, to turn over a new leaf and disprove the Republican charge of any opportunity to quote the Democratic free-silver delirium of 1890 and 1900 as the test of authentic expression of Democratic sentiment on this old, dead, but still troublesome issue. The convention missed a great opportunity and disappointed millions of Democrats when it refused to lay the free silver ghost.

FRANKNESS VS. MYSTERY.

Difference in the Methods of Roosevelt and Parker.

Theodore Roosevelt has not yet found it necessary to send any telegram to political leaders explaining his position on questions of public policy. He stands on a platform without any trapdoor. He doesn't have to give his personal guaranty that his party will be prevented from following along the path-way of national dishonor. There has never yet been a time when the people of the United States did not know exactly where to find Theodore Roosevelt on any matter of public interest. He has never concealed his views. He has never hid from the political census taker; he has never lacked the courage of his convictions; and he has never, since his boyhood, hesitated to take his fellow-men into his confidence. The openness of Roosevelt's character and the secretiveness of that of Parker, the directness of the methods of the one and the indirectness of the other seem likely to be made important issues in the campaign. This peculiarity of the honest individuality of Theodore Roosevelt was best expressed by Senator Beveridge when he said, "The American people, frank themselves, demand frankness in their servants. No mystery was ever admitted of the United States, or ever will be."

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HE IS A MAN OF PEACE.

Interests of the Nation Are Secure in the Hands of President Roosevelt.

SAFE, WISE AND PATRIOTIC.

Utterances that Show He Believes War Should Be the Last Resort, Only When All Attempts at Arbitration Have Failed.

Are the interests of the nation imperiled by having a strenuous, outspoken, fearless man in the White House?

Has the United States suffered financially or commercially during the three years Theodore Roosevelt has been its chief executive?

Has the nation lost prestige among the world powers since the day of the election of its State Department or by the utterances and action of its President?

Has the peace of the country been menaced in any way in the last three years?

These questions should be considered by every voter, for they are of paramount importance in the present campaign. It is needless to say that every candid man will say "no" to each question.

Some of President Roosevelt's political opponents have charged him with being an "unsafe" man because his utterances on all public questions have been phrased in vigorous terms, and also because his patriotism, or Americanism, has led him to express the hope that the nation always would be prepared to maintain its position among the world powers in case it was assailed.

Wise and Patriotic.

The charge is as unwarranted as it is demagogical. No President whose voice is ever raised in the interest of the nation at large, the welfare of all its people, need give cause for worry. President Roosevelt's messages to Congress and speeches at public gatherings, all teeming with wisdom, patriotism and wholesome advice. None of his opponents can point to a single sentence in any of his addresses, if taken in connection with the entire body of his utterances, that can be construed as inimical to the peace and prosperity of the country. He has kept his solemn promise, made at Buffalo, N. Y., on Sept. 14, 1901, when he took the oath of President, after the untimely death of William McKinley.

Here is what Theodore Roosevelt said after writing his signature under the constitutional oath of office:

"In this hour of deep and terrible bereavement, I wish to state that it shall be my aim to continue absolutely unbroken the policy of President McKinley for the peace and prosperity and honor of our beloved country."

This declaration was made in a firm, convincing tone, and it constantly has been kept in mind by Mr. Roosevelt. Indeed, it may be said that the "peace and prosperity and honor of our beloved country" has been his motto.

MESSAGES AND SPEECHES.

As proof of the assertion that President Roosevelt is a man of peace—honorable peace—quotations from his messages to Congress and speeches are subjoined:

The Wicked Folly of War.

(From Message to Congress of Dec. 3, 1901.)

"The true end of every great and free people should be self-respecting peace; and this nation most earnestly desires peace and cordial friendship with all others. Over the entire world, of recent years, wars between the great civilized powers have become less and less frequent. Wars with barbarous or semi-barbarous peoples come in an entirely different category, being merely a most regrettable but necessary international police duty, which must be performed for the sake of the welfare of mankind. Peace can only be kept with certainty where both sides wish to keep it; but more and more the civilized peoples are realizing the wicked folly of war and are attaining that condition of just and intelligent regard for the rights of others which will in the end, as we hope and believe, make world-wide peace possible."

Peace and the Monroe Doctrine.

(From Message of Dec. 3, 1901.)

"We do not wish any old world military power grow up on this continent, or to be compelled to become a military power ourselves. The peoples of the Americas can prosper best if left to work out their own salvation in their own way."

"Probably no other nation in the world is so anxious for peace as we are. There is not a single civilized power which has anything whatever to fear from aggressiveness on our part. All we want is peace, and towards this end we wish to be able to secure the same respect for our rights from others which we are eager and anxious to extend to their rights in return to assure fair treatment to us commercially and to guarantee the safety of the American people."

"Our people intend to abide by the Monroe doctrine and to insist upon it as the only sure means of securing the peace of the Western Hemisphere."

"We desire a peace which comes as of right to the just man armed, not the peace granted on terms of ignominy to the craven and the weakling."

The Best Guarantee of Peace.

(From speech at Inverhill, Mass., Aug. 25, 1902.)

"The entire country is vitally interested in the navy, because an efficient navy of adequate size is not only the best guarantee of peace, but is also the surest means for seeing that if war does come the result shall be honorable to our good name and favorable to our national interests."

Voice of the Just Man Armed Is Potent

(From speech at the Banquet of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, Nov. 11, 1902.)

"We believe that the trend of the modern spirit is ever stronger toward peace, not war; toward friendship, not hostility; as the normal international attitude. We are glad, indeed, that we are on good terms with all the other peoples of mankind, and no effort on our part

shall be spared to secure a continuance of these relations. And, remember, gentlemen, that we shall be a potent factor for peace largely in proportion to the way in which we make it evident that our attitude is due, not to weakness, not to inability to defend ourselves, but to a genuine repugnance to wrongdoing, a genuine desire for self-respecting friendship with our neighbors. The voice of the weakling or the craven counts for nothing when he clamors for peace; but the voice of the just man armed is potent. We need to keep in a condition of preparedness, especially as regards our navy, not because we want war, but because we desire to stand with those whose plea for peace is listened to with respectful attention."

The Hague Tribunal.

[From Message of Dec. 2, 1902.]

"As civilization grows, warfare becomes less and less the normal condition of foreign relations. The last century has seen a marked diminution of wars between civilized powers; wars with uncivilized powers are largely mere matters of international police duty, essential for the welfare of the world. Wherever possible arbitration or some similar method should be employed in lieu of war to settle difficulties between civilized nations, although as yet the world has not progressed sufficiently to render it possible, or necessarily desirable, to invoke arbitration in every case. The formation of the international tribunal which sits at The Hague is an event of good omen from which great consequence for the welfare of all mankind may flow. It is far better, where possible, to invoke such a permanent tribunal than to create special arbitrators for a given purpose."

"It is a matter of sincere congratulation to our country that the United States and Mexico should have been the first to use the good offices of The Hague Court. This was done last summer with most satisfactory results in the case of a claim at issue between us and our sister Republic. It is earnestly to be hoped that this first case will serve as a precedent for others, in which not only the United States but foreign nations may take advantage of the machinery already in existence at The Hague."

A Good Navy Not Provocative of War.

[From Message of Dec. 2, 1902.]

"A good navy is not provocation of war. It is a sure guaranty of peace. . . . The refusal to maintain such a (efficient) navy would invite trouble, and if trouble came, would insure disaster. Futile self-complacency, or vanity, or short-sightedness in refusing to prepare for danger is both foolish and wicked in such a nation as ours, and past experience has shown that such fatuity in refusing to recognize or prepare for any crisis in advance is usually succeeded by a mad panic of hysterical fear once the crisis has actually arrived."

Triumph for International Arbitration

[From Message of Dec. 7, 1903.]

"This triumph of the principle of international arbitration (reference of the Venezuela claims to The Hague Tribunal) is a subject of warm congratulation and offers a happy augury for the peace of the world."

"There seems good ground for the belief that there has been a real growth among the civilized nations of a sentiment which will permit a gradual substitution of other methods than the methods of war in the settlement of disputes. It is not pretended that as yet we are near a position in which it will be possible wholly to prevent war, or that a just regard for natural interest or honor will in all cases permit of the settlement of international disputes by arbitration, but by a mixture of prudence and firmness with wisdom we think it is possible to do away with much of the provocation and excuse for war and at least in many cases to substitute some other and more rational method for the settlement of disputes. The Hague court offers so good an example of what can be done in the direction of such settlements that it should be encouraged in every way."

PARKER'S MISTAKE.

No Democrat Ever Attempted to Enforce Anti-Trust Laws.

In his speech of acceptance, Judge Parker says of anti-trust legislation:

"What is needed is not so much other and different laws, as officials having both the disposition and the courage to enforce existing law."

Oh, no, that is not the need, for the country has an official of this kind in Theodore Roosevelt. Witness what that Democratic newspaper, the New York World, said on this point the day after the Supreme Court confirmed the decision in the Northern Securities suit:

"The Anti-Trust law was framed by a Republican, was passed by a Republican House and a Republican Senate, was signed by a Republican President."

The law remained a dead letter on the statute books during the second term of Grover Cleveland, a Democratic President. Through those four years of Democratic administration all appeals and all efforts of the World to have the law enforced were met with sneers, jeers and open contempt from a Democratic Attorney General, Richard Olney, who pretended that the law was unconstitutional, and who would do nothing toward prosecuting violators of it."

"The first effort to enforce the law was made by Theodore Roosevelt, a Republican President. The first Attorney General to vigorously prosecute offenders and to test the law was a Republican, Attorney General Philander C. Knox."

Real Issue of the Campaign.

(From the Pueblo (Col.) Chieftain.)

"The prominence given to the tariff in the Democratic platform and the open declaration in favor of a tariff for revenue only, and against protection, emphasizes the importance of that issue, and affords ground for the declaration by prominent public men that this is the most important issue of them all."

But the real issue of the campaign is not any one of these, and the verdict of the people will not be given upon any one of them, though they may all be considered. The question to be judged by the people is that of Republican performance versus Democratic promise; Republican principle versus Democratic inconsistency; Republican success versus Democratic failure."

Every one knows what the Republicans have done in the administration of the government. There is no evidence that the Democrats could do any better. There is abundant evidence that they could not do nearly so well.

MR. BRYAN IS GOING TO SPEAK FOR JUDGE PARKER.



John T. McCutcheon Cartoon in Chicago Tribune Aug. 20, 1904.

WHO SAYS CHANGE?

Are Not These Facts and Figures Convincing Argument that President Roosevelt Should Be Elected?

From \$882,000,000 merchandise exports in Democratic 1896, to \$1,400,000,000 in Republican 1904; increase, \$518,000,000. Who says change?

From \$779,000,000 merchandise imports in Democratic 1896, to \$900,000,000 in Republican 1904; increase, \$121,000,000. Who says change?

From \$102,000,000 favorable balance of trade in Democratic 1896, to \$470,000,000 in Republican 1904; increase, \$368,000,000. Who says change?

From \$38,000,000 imports of gold in Democratic 1896, to \$99,000,000 in Republican 1904; increase, \$61,000,000. Who says change?

From a gold balance of trade of \$70,000,000 against us in Democratic 1896, to one of \$18,000,000 in our favor in Republican 1904, equal, in comparison to \$87,000,000 in our favor. Who says change?

From a total of foreign commerce of \$1,611,000,000 in Democratic 1896, to \$2,451,000,000 in Republican 1904; increase, \$840,000,000. Who says change?

From a trade of not over \$25,000,000 in Democratic 1896, with the Philippines, Porto Rico and Hawaii, to one of \$100,000,000 in Republican 1904, besides acquiring the ownership of those valuable territories. Who says change?

From \$228,000,000 export of manufactures in Democratic 1896, to \$450,000,000 in Republican 1904, an increase of \$222,000,000, or nearly double. Who says change?

From \$622,000,000 production of minerals in Democratic 1896, to \$1,200,000,000 in Republican 1904, an increase of \$578,000,000. Who says change?

From \$70,000,000 total national wealth in Democratic 1896, to \$192,000,000 in Republican 1904, an increase of \$122,000,000. Who says change?

From \$3,203,000,000 total resources of our National banks in Democratic 1896, to \$6,310,000,000 in Republican 1904, an increase of \$3,107,000,000. Who says change?

From paying all the government's expenses, paying off bonds, and buying property for cash (Panama Canal), back to selling bonds to meet daily expenses. Who says change?

From selling practically nothing to the Philippines in Democratic 1896, to nearly \$5,000,000 sales in Republican 1904. Who says change?

From 300,000 half-closed factories in Democratic 1896, to 600,000 all running factories in Republican 1904. Who says change?

From 3,500,000 half idle factory workers in Democratic 1896, to 7,000,000 fully employed workers in Republican 1904. Who says change?

From a yearly factory payroll of \$2,000,000,000 in Democratic 1896, to one of \$5,000,000,000 in Republican 1904, an increase of \$3,000,000,000. Who says change?

From \$6,000,000,000 total factory production in Democratic 1896, to one of \$14,000,000,000 in Republican 1904. Who says change?

policy of closed factories and open soup-houses. Who says change?

From a President who stands upon a platform of gold to a candidate who stands upon a platform of silver with a hankering after gold. Who says change?

From a President whose principles and platform pledge him to the upbuilding of our navy and our merchant marine to a candidate whose party platform is against both those necessities. Who says change?

From a President who says what he means and means what he says, to all men, and whose party platform is built on the same lines, to a candidate whose party says one thing while he says another. Who says change?

From a President, the choice of the people, who with his party and its platform is pledged to trust regulation, to a candidate who is a trust nominee. Who says change?

From a President whose entire official life has been a success, and of a nature to fit him for the high office he holds, to a candidate of practically no political training. Who says change?

From a President who at a time of dire emergency got the people coal when they wanted coal, to a candidate who has never been brought face to face with any such crisis. Who says change?

From a President who, when the chance came to get his people the desire of their hearts—an isthmian canal—seized the golden moment of opportunity, and got for them the Panama canal, to a candidate whose party leaders tried to block the way. Who says change?

From Theodore Roosevelt, tried and true with a united party behind him, able to do things, to an untied candidate, whose views are one way and his party another, and whose disunited party would not be able to do anything. Who says change?

WALTER J. BALLARD.

Schenectady, July 28.

THE PROTECTIVE POLICY.

It Makes Good Times, Good Wages and Good Citizenship.

An unanswerable argument in favor of protection is that it maintains a standard of high wages for American workmen. An American producer cannot compete with an English producer unless he can get his labor at the same wages that are paid in England, or is in some way protected against low-wage competition. No true American wants to see the British standard of wages introduced in this country. The security and tranquility of the country in time of peace and its honor and safety in time of war depend upon the maintenance of such a standard of wages as will make the workingman feel that he has a stake in the country. When you put hope out of his heart; when he sees no promise of improved conditions for his children; when he sees that his wages mean merely daily sustenance, as is the case in most European countries, he is not apt to have that interest in his country that comes from a wage scale that enables him to feel that he has a chance to get on in the world and give his children a better chance in life than he has had himself. The Republican policy of protection makes good times, good wages and good citizens. The Democratic policy of free trade creates the reverse.

Gen. McClellan repudiated the Democratic platform of 1864, just as Judge Parker has repudiated it in 1904. The results will be about the same.

CLARK'S INNOVATION.

The Honorable Missourian's Throat-Cutting Threat.

The Honorable Champ Clark is already adding to the gayety of nations by the scintillations of his razor-back wit. He promises to introduce into the fall campaign a new species of spectacular exercises combining pleasure with usefulness.

Heretofore the efforts of oratory have been accompanied by stirring music, enlivening pictures, and sometimes a grand display of fireworks in the evening, such as Koko promised Nanki-Poo should celebrate his youthful hearer's execution.

"You won't see 'em," adds Koko, referring to the fireworks, "but they'll be there!"

Some such thought occurs to the innocent bystanders in connection with the Honorable Champ's invitation to an auditor who raised the question of the Honorable Champ's truthfulness when dealing with public affairs in his recent speech at New Albany, Indiana.

"If you will meet me after my speech is over," bellowed the Honorable Champ, "I will cut your throat from ear to ear," or was it, "I'll cut out your heart?" Some such words of wisdom and earnest thought fell from the lips of the clamping—or champion, Missourian.

It is a great idea, this of setting up throat-cutting contests after the intoxicating speech of the Democratic spell-binder has done its work upon the hearts, brains and nerves of an audience. It offers a new field of industry for the honest toiler whose costume consists of a red shirt, a pair of jeans and a bowie knife.

For all the speakers will not be ready, like the Honorable Champ, to do their own slashing and cutting, but such orators can be furnished with the necessary functional, heavily armed, and so ready to hurl bloodthirsty threats at whoever among their auditors so far forgets himself as to comment unfavorably upon any of the speaker's statements or opinions. We may expect to see among Democratic announcements, some such features as this:

RALLY! RALLY! RALLY!
DEMOCRATS OF SHAGBARK!
At 3 p. m. Speech by the Honorable J. Cricky Mossback!!!
Music by the Shagbark Band!
At 6 p. m. razor-cutting contest between the Honorable J. Cricky Mossback or his deputy, and any discontented member of his audience!
(P. S.—Razors' ground free on the premises.)

This is, indeed, a great country, and it is inhabited by all kinds of curious people, of whom the Honorable Champ Clark, who was chosen as permanent Chairman of the Democratic Convention at St. Louis, is only one example.

And this man was chairman of the Democratic Convention; chairman, also, of the committee which notified the Democratic candidate of his election! and may possibly be a member of the cabinet if Parker shall be elected.

How the tone of a party indicates itself in spite of itself!

"Influence back of the Parker candidacy are so intimately associated with the trusts and great corporations that the Democratic party could not appeal to the masses. The second objection is that he cannot win. With such a candidate the battle will begin with a foot race and end with a rout."

—W. J. Bryan.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

DEMOCRACY DESERVES NO CREDIT FOR PROPOSED WATERWAY.

Its Declarations Are Incorrect in at Least Two Particulars—Strenuous Policy Advocated in Platform on Which Buchanan Made His Race.

The Democratic platform undertakes to make the party the guardian of national and international honor by attacking the administration's Panama Canal policy. The platform says:

"Our party having long and earnestly advocated the construction of an inter-oceanic canal for the purpose of national defense and commerce between our rates and with foreign nations, we favor the early completion of the isthmian canal."

But, while making this declaration and accepting the results as an accomplished and irreversible fact, we cannot too forcibly express our disapproval of the methods by which in disregard of the wages and obligations of international law and treaty obligations, the canal route has been secured, or too solemnly record our hope that this precedent of defiant diplomacy may never be used against us to our humiliation and injury."

If the Democratic party has ever advocated the construction of an isthmian canal its advocacy has been purely academic. No Democratic administration has ever taken a step or lifted a finger in that direction.

Democratic Platform of 1860.

As to the question of methods the party is on record in favor of the most strenuous policy for the establishment and maintenance of isthmian transit. The Democratic platform of 1860, on which James Buchanan was nominated, contained the following:

"Resolved, That the great highway which nature, as well as the assent of States most immediately interested in its maintenance, has marked out for free communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times, the encouragement of our people; and that result would be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have the right to claim over it; and no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by interference with relations that may suit our policy to establish between our government and the governments of the States within whose dominions it lies; we can under no circumstances surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it."

When the resolution was adopted the question of an isthmian canal was not being agitated, as it never was in any practical way by the Democratic party. The resolution refers to the maintenance of overland isthmian transit, which had been interrupted by Nicaragua under a pretense that her sovereignty was being invaded. The resolution virtually asserts the paramount right of the United States to maintain and control the transit route, which was an important part of communication with California, against any and all comers.

Buchanan's Message.

In his annual message of 1863 President Buchanan said the transit across the isthmus was "a highway which must be open to the world," and that "the commerce of other nations is not to stand still and await the adjustment of such petty controversies" as those which Nicaragua had raised. "The government of the United States expect no more than this," he added, "and they will not be satisfied with less."

These were brave and true utterances, but no Democratic administration ever did anything to make them good. Still less did the Democratic party ever attempt to apply them to the construction of an inter-oceanic canal. It was left for a Republican administration to do that. President Roosevelt's Panama Canal policy has moved steadily and firmly towards assuring the construction of the canal, and his methods have not availed of a deficient diplomacy as much as did those advocated by the Democratic party in 1860.

WHY? WHY? WHY?

Is Parker a Free Trader?—Would He Protect the Labor Element?

Why did Judge Parker forget to send a telegram to the St. Louis convention about the tariff? He must have known that the same platform which failed to mention the money question did not fail to declare that the Democratic party believed protection is the robbery of the many to enrich the few. Does Judge Parker believe protection is robbery? If he does not, why did he not telegraph his views to the St. Louis convention? If he does believe that protection is robbery, how can he expect to secure the votes of the great mass of the working men of the United States? Would Judge Parker, if elected President, veto a free-trade bill if passed by a Democratic Congress? He sent no telegram about the tariff, and therefore it is a fair inference that the platform is entirely satisfactory to him. He must have known when he sent his gold standard telegram that the same convention had already adopted a platform which declared that the Democratic party, including of course Judge Parker himself, favored a tariff limited to the needs of the government, economically administered. This is nothing in the world but free trade, and no one knows better than Alton B. Parker himself that the very men who failed to declare for the gold standard were unanimous in their declaration for free trade. Why did Judge Parker, in his speech of acceptance, fail to allude to the labor element at all? Why has he failed to pledge himself to protect their interests? Why did he not send a telegram to the St. Louis convention asserting that the policy of protection to American industries is established quite as irrevocably as the gold standard? Why has he not yet pledged himself on the tariff question, as he pledged himself on the financial question? Why was not the protection of the American laboring man against the competition of the pauper labor of Europe worth a telegram? Is not Judge Alton B. Parker a free trader? Is he not bound by the platform of his party in all cases where he does not send telegrams? Does he not believe that "protection is the robbery of the many to enrich the few"? Would he not sign any bill which came to him from Congress passed by Democratic votes for the express purpose of providing a tariff for revenue only? Why are Judge Parker's rich New York friends any more entitled to telegrams of explanation than the poor workmen of the sweat shop, and the factories? If Judge Parker believes in the protection of American industries and not in free trade, why has he not said so?

Why?

ADJOINING TOWNS

From our Staff
of Able
Correspondents.

LAKE VILLA, ILL.

We have a house and lot with barn, good well, house comparative new, in the village of Lake Villa for sale cheap, if taken at once. Inquire of James & Johnson, Antioch, Ill.

Miss Nefflin, of Evanston, a graduate of Prof. Cammoch's School of Oratory, will give a Musical and Literary entertainment at the Lake Villa M. E. church on Thursday evening, Sept. 8, under the auspices of the Epworth League. Everybody invited.

GRAYSLAKE, ILL.

A little baby boy arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Titus on Wednesday.

Miss Mable Wicks is spending a few days with friends in Chicago.

Mrs. J. T. Morrill visited over Sunday with her son and family of Chicago.

Mrs. Mellon, of Chicago, visited over the Reunion with Mrs. J. Wicks.

Mr. and Mrs. Churchill entertained some friends from Chicago over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis and their daughter Kathryn spent Sunday in Chicago.

Mr. P. J. Jordonson and family, of Deerfield, have been spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. J. Jeffers.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Daily, of Downers Grove, have been visiting relatives and friends here.

Miss Six and Miss Kessel, of Wheeling, have been the guests of Mrs. E. B. Sherman.

Dr. Rickey has been ill the past week. His daughter Mrs. Crippen and children, of Janesville, have been with him.

The Soldiers' Reunion was largely attended. The weather was perfect and a good program was enjoyed.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller of Lake Bluff, have been the guest of Mr. Whitehead and family the past week.

Mr. McLaughlin and daughter Freddie, left on Wednesday for a trip to the Pacific coast.

Parties from Rockefeller have moved into W. Edwards store, where they will have a cigar factory.

Mrs. Lott Fenlon and daughter Addie, of Chicago, have been spending a few days with Mrs. A. W. Harvey and other relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Kelley have moved into Mr. F. Keubler's new tenement house. Mrs. Kelley is entertaining her mother and little sister from Iowa.

Mrs. E. B. Sherman and Mrs. W. B. Higley spent Monday in Chicago and attended the West Side Carnival on Monday evening.

Mrs. Fleming sold her residence here to Mrs. Sadie Mead, who will move her family into it the forepart of this month. Mrs. Fleming will return to the city.

MILLBURN, ILL.

Mabel and Sadie Irving entertained their friend Miss Roll, this week.

Ralph Harris is visiting with his sisters Mrs. Geo. Dodge and Mrs. William Thom.

There was a small hurricane at William Thom's a week ago.

Bear in mind the Old Maid's Convention August 30.

Quite a few from Millburn attended the Soldiers' Reunion last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Lee are expected home this week.

Junior Endeavor, Saturday afternoon at three o'clock.

C. E. Topic, Sept. 4—"New Courage for New Work." Ps. 144: 1-5; Acts. 28:15. Simeon Ames, leader.

Mrs. A. E. Stewart returned from Highland Park Friday to visit with her daughter, Mrs. C. E. Denman.

Miss Annie McCredie and Edith Van Alstine attended Teachers' Institute this week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Tower visited Sunday with Mrs. and Mabelle Backus at Grange Hall Corners.

Mr. and Mrs. Zeppie, of Chicago, visited with their daughter, Mrs. George Gerrity, the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Buss, of Rochester Wis., were down this week visiting with Mrs. Geo. Jamieson.

Mrs. Brigham, of Chicago, who has been visiting for two weeks with her aunt, Mrs. R. Pankfoll, returned to her home last Wednesday.

Miss Jessie Richardson will leave Thursday for Lily Lake, where she expects to make her home with Mr. Ralph Taylor. She will attend school at St. Charles.

You cannot cure piles by external application. Any remedy to be effective must be applied inside, right at the seat of the trouble. Manzan is put up in a collapsible tube, with a nozzle, so that it reaches inside and applies the remedy where it is most needed. Manzan strengthens the blood vessels and nerves so that piles are impossible. Manzan relieves the pain almost instantly, heals, soothes, cools and cures. Sold by Swan's drug store.

ROSECRANS, ILL.

Miss Grace Welch has returned from the Teachers' Institute in Waukegan.

Mrs. Nesmith called on her mother in Zion one day last week.

Mrs. James Cranford has her mother, Mrs. Bowen, of Chicago, visiting her.

Miss Ethel Lewin is entertaining a cousin from Chicago.

Miss Vida Taylor visited in Antioch a part of last week.

Mrs. Fairbanks, of Waukegan, visited Mrs. George Lewin a few days last week.

Mrs. George Hartley is entertaining her mother, sister, two nieces and two nephews from Milwaukee.

Mr. and Mrs. Gelling entertained their cousins Miss Linnie and Mr. John Nelson, of Antioch some time ago.

Miss Ruth Hamlan, of Antioch, visited her grandmother and grandfather Hoffman, a part of last week.

Mrs. Henry Ames and Mr. W. Brewer are entertaining their sister from Wisconsin.

Mrs. John Welch, daughter and sons, have returned to Chicago after quite a stay at the old home, making repairs and visiting old friends.

There will be a Harvest Picnic in the Ames grove at Rosecrans on Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1904, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society. Come and have a good time and a good dinner. Everything will be done to make the day a pleasant and enjoyable day for all who come. If it is a stormy day on Wednesday, it will be held Thursday, Sept. 8.

TREVOR, WIS

Miss Lora Palmatier, of Chicago, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Geo. Patrick.

Mrs. John Conrad and a lady friend spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. Watson.

Arthur Parks and family spent Sunday in Woodworth.

Mr. Elbert Kennedy is entertaining his father and mother from Richmond.

George Booth and wife are spending the week in St. Paul.

The foundation to the new school house is being built.

Train loads of sheep are arriving almost daily.

May Bensley returned to her home in St. Paul Saturday.

Mr. Jacob Drom is entertaining a sister from Chicago.

Mrs. Hetta Douglass and son spent part of last week with her parents Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Stewart.

Mrs. Parker, of Denver, Col., is visiting old friends about Liberty Corners, which was formerly her home.

Chester Montgomery had the misfortune to step on a nail, which almost penetrated the foot.

Mrs. Clara Fenner and children have gone to Massachusetts to visit her father Charles Jean.

Will Knackman spent Sunday with his wife, who is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Patrick.

Mrs. Emma Drom and daughter Buelah, who have been visiting Mrs. Havens and other relatives returned to her home in Chicago Monday.

Frank Brown and sister, Mrs. Maggie Watson, of Edgewater, attended the Old Settlers' picnic and visited their cousin, Ira Brown and family, returning to their home on Friday.

That awful grinding, stabbing pain in the back is from the kidneys. A dose of Pineules will cure it over night. Pineules is a new discovery put up in a new way. A delightful remedy and specific for all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Sold by Swan's drug store.

Yale, Presidents' Mace. Space is provided in the gold and silver mace presented to the president of the corporation of Yale for the names of twenty more presidents in addition to the thirteen now on this symbol of academic authority.

Dr. Dade's Little Liver Pills cure Liver ills. Sold by Swan's drug store.

Life, of course, is made up of incongruities, but is there anything more incongruous than the sight of a man with billygoat whiskers wearing a high hat, or a washerwoman hanging out her clothes on the roof of a building in the heart of New York's financial district?

Pineasylva acts like a poultice. Sold by Swan's drug store.

Clothes Washing Without Soap. Clothes washing by electricity, without soap, is the idea of a Hungarian. The stream of electrified water is claimed to remove all spots and dirt, and the 300 garments held by the machine are washed in less than fifteen minutes.

OTIS L. TRENARY, Principal

Beginns Sept. 6th

Business, Shorthand and Preparatory Courses

12th Year.

Elegant Catalogue for the asking

OTIS L. TRENARY, Principal

HICKORY, ILL.

Mr. Bong spent Sunday at Ed. Wells'. Miss Nettie Sherman is visiting at O. L. Hollenbecks.

The Hickory school begins next Monday, Sept. 5.

O. L. Hollenbeck and L. C. Cloenn went to Libertyville to attend the Fair today.

Don't forget the Ice Cream Social Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Frank Newell has returned to her home at Russell. Everyone is rejoiced at her complete recovery.

Helen Pickles returned home Tuesday night. She has been visiting in Chicago during the past three weeks.

An Ice Cream Social will be given at Hickory church by the C. I. society next Wednesday evening, Sept. 7. A program will be rendered. Everyone is cordially invited.

A new theory that is proving successful in the cure of Coughs, Lung and Bronchial affections is offered in Bee's Laxative Honey and Tar. This remedy cuts the mucus, heals the membranous lining of the throat, lungs and bronchial tubes; wards off Pneumonia and strengthens the system generally. Croup and Whooping Cough disappear before its use as snow before the sunshine of Spring. It's pleasant. Sold by Swan's drug store.

Making the Face Expressive. Generally speaking, what may be termed the mechanism of the face is the same in all of us, and the facial muscles are as susceptible of training as the muscles of the arms and legs. We can educate them to a considerable extent—as actors commonly do, without thinking of the problem from an anatomical standpoint—and thus may render our faces more expressive and proportionately more interesting.

Bee's Honey and Tar is different from all other remedies offered for the relief of cough, lung and bronchial troubles. It contains Antiseptic properties that destroy the germs, and Solvent properties that cut the phlegm, allowing it to be thrown off. Moves the bowels gently. Cures Croup, Whooping Cough and Colds in one night. Sold by Swan's drug store.

Evil in Fretting. The one reason why some women lose their beauty after marriage, for which they are not to blame, is that of unhappiness. The essential thing to a woman's beauty is happiness. A week's fretting will age her to an astonishing degree, while a real unhappiness robs cheek and lip of color, eyes of light and life, and destroys all the soft, rounded curves of winsome femininity.

Jas. Taylor, of Kendallville, Ind., was seriously diseased with kidney and bladder trouble for 20 years. He tested every known remedy without much benefit, until he used Pineules. This new discovery cured him, and Mr. Taylor advises all persons suffering from kidney or bladder trouble to get a bottle of Pineules at once. Sold by Swan's drug store.

Father of Golf. The man who was largely responsible for the introduction of golf in this country, Robert Lockhart, died recently in Edinburgh, Scotland. He was for years a linen importer in New York, and organized the first golf club in the United States in Yonkers, N. Y., in 1888. It was known as the "Apple Tree Gang." Subsequently he founded the St. Andrew's Golf Club.

Ring's Dyspepsia Tablets cure indigestion, dyspepsia and strengthen the stomach. Sold by Swan's drug store.

Cuckoo and Germany's Superstition. The cuckoo plays an important part in German superstition. If an old woman wants to know how many years she has to live, or a young girl when she is to be married, all she has to do is to go into the woods on May day and listen for the cuckoo. The number of times it yaps is the answer.

Dr. Dade's Little Liver Pills cure Liver ills. Sold by Swan's drug store.

Is There? Life, of course, is made up of incongruities, but is there anything more incongruous than the sight of a man with billygoat whiskers wearing a high hat, or a washerwoman hanging out her clothes on the roof of a building in the heart of New York's financial district?

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OTIS L. TRENARY, Principal

...We Challenge the World...
to BEAT our BULK COFFEE for 20 and 25 cents.

WE are selling the "Selz" Shoes at exceptionally Low Prices.

WE receive Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Daily.

THIS is the Day to Buy a Hammock and a Lawn Mower.

SELECT your Summer Wear Today while the Assortments are Good.

WILLIAMS BROTHERS

ANTIOCH DEPARTMENT STORE

BILIOUSNESS AND CONSTIPATION CURED BY THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT

Because the liver is neglected people suffer with constipation, biliousness, headaches and fevers. Colds attack the lungs and contagious diseases take hold of the system. It is safe to say that if the liver were always kept in proper working order, illness would be almost unknown.

Thedford's Black-Draught is so successful in curing such sickness because it is without a rival as a liver regulator. This great family medicine is not a strong and drastic drug, but a mild and healthful laxative that cures constipation and may be taken by a mere child without possible harm.

The healthful action on the liver cures biliousness. It has an invigorating effect on the kidneys. Because the liver and kidneys do not work regularly, the poisonous acids along with the waste from the bowels get back into the blood and virulent contagion results.

Timely treatment with Thedford's Black-Draught removes the dangers which lurk in constipation, liver and kidney troubles, and will positively forestall the inroads of Bright's disease, for which disease in advanced stages there is no cure. Ask your dealer for a 25c. package of Thedford's Black-Draught.

BEE'S Laxative HONEY AND TAR

An improvement over all Cough, Lung and Bronchial Remedies. Cures Coughs, Strengthens the Lungs and Gently Moves the Bowels. Pleasant to the taste and good alike for Young and Old.

PREPARED BY Pineau Medicine Co., Chicago, U. S. A. Sold at Swan's Drug Store.

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH Dr. King's New Discovery FOR CONSUMPTION, COUGHS and COLDS. Price 50c & \$1.00 Free Trial.

Surest and Quickest Cure for all THROAT and LUNG TROUBLES, or MONEY BACK.

DON'T KEEP FURNITURE

I sell it. Why? Because I give you better goods for less money. And I still have a few bargains in Shoes left from the Hegeman stock at 25 cents on the dollar.

L. B. GRICE, ANTIOCH, ILL.

BINDING TWINE

A. N. Tiffany & Company

Union Block, Antioch, Ill.

Libertyville Trotting Association

Will hold its First meeting at its

NEW MILE TRACK

Sept. 13, 14, 15, 16

And will offer an opportunity to see some of the best races ever held in the west.

The new track is easily reached by the Chicago and Milwaukee electric railroad direct to the grounds, and by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad.

SPEED PROGRAM

Tuesday, Sept. 13

No. 1—2:30 Trot.....\$ 500
No. 2—2:25 Pace..... 500
No. 3—2:18 Trot..... 1000

Wednesday, Sept. 14

No. 4—2:12 Trot.....\$ 600
No. 5—2:09 Pace..... 500
No. 6—Free-For-All Pace.... 600

Thursday, Sept. 15

No. 7—2:15 Pace.....\$1000
No. 8—2:21 Trot..... 500
No. 9—2:15 Trot..... 500

Friday, Sept. 16

No. 10—2:24 Trot.....\$ 600
No. 11—2:20 Pace..... 500
No. 12—2:12 Pace..... 600

For entry list or other information address the Secretary, J. S. GRIDLEY, Libertyville, Ill.

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FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS

Window Glass Carpets by sample

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Repairing Neatly Done Low Prices

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Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing.

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118 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., Between Washington and Madison.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, ALL KINDS JEWELRY

at less than cost. At half the price you pay, he regular stores.

Dec 19 0171

The Sea Scourge

CHAPTER VI.—(Continued.)

As soon as the captain showed a disposition to lay down their arms, Marl Laroon gave the order for stopping the conflict. There were but about thirty Russians left alive, and they were huddled together upon the forecastle. They laid down their arms upon promise of their lives being spared, and were quickly put in irons. After this was done, Captain Laroon mustered his men, and thirty-seven answered to their names, so thirty-three were either dead or so badly wounded as not to be able to answer.

The next movement was to clear the decks, and hammocks were brought from the corvette in which to sew the dead bodies, and three men were detailed among the prisoners to help in the work. They commenced to bury the dead, and by the time this was accomplished it was well into the afternoon.

As soon as a hasty dinner had been prepared and eaten, the pirate captain took some of his men with him and went on board the corvette, where he made a general overhauling of the cargo and stores. He found something over seventy thousand dollars in gold. This was moved first. Next he took what provisions he could conveniently stow away, considerable ammunition, and arms, some sails and rigging, and all the charts, signals, mathematical instruments, etc. The next movement was to get the corvette's boats down and put the prisoners into them—all save seven, who wished to join the pirates, and who were gladly taken. The rest were directed to pull for the shore as quickly as they pleased, and as soon as they showed off the ship was set on fire in half a dozen places.

It was just dark when the pirates found their mainyard so that sail could be made on it, and by this time the corvette was in flames. Ere long the Scourge was sweeping away to the northward, and just as her bowsprit was cutting the first watch, a broad wind glared shot up into the heavens, and on the next moment a loud roar burst upon the air, and the devoted corvette was but a black, charred mass of torii and blasted timbers.

CHAPTER VII.

Paul had not so much to attend to as one might have imagined. There were but a few cuts, and even those were not of much moment. He had only six men upon his list, and these he promised to restore to duty in a few days. The old gunner was in a precarious situation, and the surgeon assured him that it was only by scrupulous care that he could hope to recover.

On the morning of the third day from the engagement with the corvette, land was reported directly ahead, and in an hour more other land was made out, and the harbor bow and beam. At 10 o'clock a number of small islands were plainly distinguished, and before noon the brig had run in among them. After this, her course was laid more to the southward, and to one not used to the place it appeared as though the vessel was to be run on shore. But ere it was a narrow inlet was opened, between what proved to be the mainland and a large island, and beyond there appeared a wide bay. The track through this inlet was a dubious one, for huge black rocks lifted their heads above water on every hand; but the brig was run safely in, and was then within a circular bay some ten miles in diameter. Let the end was not far. Toward the eastern side of this bay appeared to be a sort of cape extending some distance from the mainland, but which proved, upon approaching it, to be an island which stood at the mouth of a smaller bay. Around this island the brig made her way, and ere long she was anchored at the mouth of quite a respectable river. This was Silver Bay, and the river bore the same name. Its position was upon the coast of Japan, and some fifty or sixty miles distant from Nagasaki. It was a strange place in view of its natural defenses, and seemed made for the use to which it was now put. Marl Laroon had received it from an old fisherman who had used it for many years, and probably the present chieftain told the truth when he said that it had been a piratical retreat for nearly two centuries.

"How long shall we lay here, captain," asked Buffo Burnington, after everything had been put to rights.

"Perhaps a month," but last haul from the corvette may give us a longer resting spell than I had before calculated upon." Then turning to Paul, who stood near him, he said: "Do you want to go up with me this evening?"

The youth started, but if he felt any strong emotion he quickly subdued it, for he soon replied, and without any hesitation:

"I think if you go up this evening I had better wait until you come back, for I do not think it safe to leave Ben Marton alone. Either you or I should be with him."

"What is the need of that?"

"He is very low, now, and his recovery depends entirely upon his being suited in every respect. If we can keep him easy, say four days at the outside, he will be over the crisis. So you go up to-night, and when you come back I'll go."

The captain's first impulse was to leave Ben Marton out of the question, but he dared not do such a thing as that in the presence of his crew. But he went down to see the old man, and it was his request that either Paul or the captain should stick by him. So hunkly Laroon agreed to "go up" alone, and let Paul "go up" on the morrow. Accordingly, just at sundown, the boat was manned and the captain was pulled away up the river.

It was near midnight, and the old gunner had fallen asleep. Paul watched him until he was sure he slept, and then he went upon deck. The night was calm and serene, and the heavens were cloudless. He was alone upon the quarter deck, the anchor watch being all forlorn. A deep sigh escaped him as he sat down, and he bowed his head upon his hands.

"Alas!" he murmured to himself, "how long must this last? Why should I thus be cast upon the world in outlaw's shoes, and be only a candidate for the gallows, while my heart shudders at the blackness of its life, and my soul turns in

loathing from the things of evil that surround me?"

At that moment the youth heard a movement near him, and on looking up he saw the outlines of a human figure. He started to his feet, and as he did so the intruder spoke:

"I trust I have not offended?"

"Burnington," cried Paul, extending his hand. "No, no, you need not fear to offend me by your presence, for I have had it when my very life hung upon it."

As the youth spoke, he sat down upon the carriage of a gun, leaving room for Buffo to sit by his side.

"I suppose you saved my life as much for the captain's sake as my own?" the young man said, after Burnington had seated himself.

"Why should I have thought of the captain?"

"Because you thought him to be my father. Did I not hear you speak of my resemblance to him?"

"Yes, for you both stood by the binoculars as I spoke, and you looked more than like Marl Laroon than you did like a binocular. I only discovered that you both belonged to the same family of animals, and that you were both of Adam. But let that pass. When Caucasian parents give birth to an Asiatic child then I might believe that some few drops of Marl Laroon's blood flowed in your veins, but not in mine. And yet I—I have seen some members of a family whom you resemble."

Paul started and placed his hand upon Buffo's arm.

"Do you mean anything by that?" he asked, in a low tone.

"Yes, I mean that I have seen those of whom your face puts me in mind."

"And who are they? Where do they live? The name?"

"Let me ask you a question first. How long have you been here?"

"Ever since I can remember."

"And you can remember nothing back of that?"

"Yes," returned Paul, eagerly, and yet sadly. "I can remember of playing in a wide park and riding a little pony. And I can remember of a little brook where I used to play in the water."

"And do you remember the name of the person with whom you lived then?"

"No, sir. Laroon has done everything in his power to make me forget those things; and what with my youth, and with his falsehood, I have forgotten it all. I can remember one cold, wet day, of being taken into a carriage with a strange man, and my little Mary with me—and of being driven off a long distance, and then Marl Laroon came up, and during the rest of the day we were together. And I can remember how little Mary cried and how he told her he would kill her if she did not stop. And then we stopped at a strange house and slept that night and the next day we reached the place where I saw the ships and wharves. That was Boston, as Marl has since told me."

"Did you come here then?"

"No. His remembrance was then in Manila. We remained there until I was ten years old, and then he took me to sea, and left Mary in care of an old woman there. When I was fourteen he moved his headquarters to this place, and since then Mary has lived here. He and the Malays have harried the seas ever since."

"Is this girl of whom you speak a sister of yours?"

"Oh, no," quickly replied the youth.

"Did you ask Laroon whom you used to live with?"

"Yes, and he told me it was with a man named Delmar."

"Then why did you say you had forgotten the name?"

"Because I do not think that is true."

For some moments Burnington was silent, but at length he said:

"Did you ever know any one whom you called 'Uncle Stephen'?"

Paul started to his feet and laid both his hands upon his companion's shoulders, and after gazing a few moments into his face he said:

"Speak to me again."

"Uncle Stephen."

"Ay, I remember it well. Now do you know that name has often prattled over my boyhood's tongue. But there is more. Stephen is but half the name."

"Humphrey," said Buffo, in a low tone.

The youth sat back upon the gun carriage and folded his hands in his lap.

"Why, or why," he murmured, "have I never been able to call these things to mind? Oh, how clear, now, is the whole thing! How well do I remember that name—Uncle Stephen—Stephen Humphrey. But tell me, sir, what you know of this?"

Burnington made no answer, but sat with his dark face hidden in his great hands. Paul had more time to reflect, and his anxiety grew apiece.

"You must know something of my people—something of my early childhood. Do not refuse me."

"I know your countenance puts me in mind of those whom I have seen," returned Burnington, who, after some hesitation, added, "I was at Col. Stephen's."

"Col. Stephen?" interrupted Paul, with energy. "Then I am honorably connected?"

"You once had most honorable friends. But let me go on. I was once at Col. Stephen Humphrey's, and I saw you there. I am sure 'twas you. That was seventeen years ago. You were a mere infant then, perhaps two years old. I can tell you no more, save that I knew you from the very lines of your face."

"But tell me if I have friends living?"

"Yes, you have friends all about you. Ben Marton would die for you, and half the crew."

"I know that," interrupted Paul, with a grateful emotion manifest in his tone; "but you know what I mean. Have I any friends in America?"

"Hark! what sound was that?"

"Poor Ben is awake," added Paul, starting to his feet. "We shall converse again."

"Perhaps so."

The youth heard Ben's voice calling to him, and he stopped to say no more. Buffo Burnington watched the graceful figure of his companion until it had disappeared down the companion-way, and then he arose and walked forward, muttering to himself as he went:

"He has a friend he little dreams of."

CHAPTER VIII.

On the following day, toward the middle of the forenoon, Paul left the brig to go up the river. He had the same boat which the captain had used the evening previous, and he would have had the same crew had he listened to the small, fat-headed man, but he was determined to have men of his own choosing, and he did so. For the first time in his life he believed the chieftain wished to play the spy upon his motions, for there was something in Marl Laroon's look and tone while he was trying to force a boat's crew of his own selection upon the youth, which seemed to indicate that he had some secret reason for wishing it, but Paul simply remarked that he had promised four of his best friends that they should go up with him, and so they should.

"You will take good care of Ben," said the youth, as he stood in the gangway.

"Certainly," returned Marl, gruffly, and with all humor.

As soon as the boat had fairly entered the river, the scene became delightful in the extreme. The bed of the stream seemed to be composed of white sand, and it gave to the water that brilliant, silvery appearance which had suggested the name of the stream and the day. The banks were covered with aromatic shrubs, and flowers of every size and hue were abundant. It was amid such a scene that the boat was pulled for a distance of five miles ere anything like a human habitation was seen. But at length, as they rounded an abrupt angle in the river, they came in sight of a clump of buildings, most of which were small, fat-headed men, but upon one side, where a rivulet flowed down to the river, stood a large building of stone, seeming to have been originally erected for a place of refuge, for it was surrounded by a high wall with circular towers at the angles, in which were numerous embrasures for guns, though no guns were at present to be seen.

In this castle-like building the boat was pulled, entering the small tributary stream which flowed beneath the wall. When they reached the point where the water came from beneath the wall Paul gave a loud cry, and ere long a human hand appeared on the other side, and soon afterwards a heavy portcullis was raised, and the boat glided beneath the heavy arch which was thus guarded.

This building was constructed somewhat after the Moorish style of architecture, and was quite spacious. There were two stories above ground, and how much there was below this even Paul himself did not know.

In one of the chambers of this place—a chamber sumptuously furnished—sat a female. She was not more than seventeen years of age, and as beautiful as the fabled houri. In form she was light and graceful. Her hair was a light auburn, having a golden hue where the light rested upon it. Her eyes were a deep, sparkling blue, and her features were as regular and finely chiselled as the most ambitious sculptor could wish to imitate. She was called by those who knew her now, Mary Delaney.

She was sitting by a window which overlooked the hills and plains back of the building, and there had surely been tears upon her cheeks. The expression of her face was one of eager, anxious earnestness, and at the slightest noise she started up, while the rich blood mounted to her face. Soon there came the sound of footsteps upon the stairs, and some one approached her room. She started to her feet—her door was opened—she saw the form of a man—and on the next moment she was clasped to the bosom of Paul Laroon.

"Oh, Paul, Paul!" she murmured, as she clung to him, and gazed up at him with his neck, and gazed up through her happy tears, "think me to heaven that I see you once more. Oh, Paul, my own dear!"

She did not finish the sentence, for the word she would have uttered seemed to stick in her throat.

"I am back once more, Mary," the young man said, as he led her to a sofa and sat down by her side, "and what a joy is mine to find you so well and in safety. Oh, this has been a long, long year."

"And why did you not come and see me last spring, when the captain came? Oh, I watched for you then. He said that you did not care to come."

"And as the girl spoke she burst into tears."

(To be continued.)

The New Congressmen.

Every member of Congress, when first elected, is faced with the necessity of outlining his program for a public career and must stand or fall upon the wisdom of his decision and his success in realizing his ambitions. He must decide whether he shall enter into competition with the men with records of long and honorable service behind them in seeking his share of the credit and plaudits for honors in the forum of debate and the contest for general legislation, or whether he shall devote his time to the interests of the particular constituency he may represent. If he represents a district in the House or a State in the Senate in which the party majorities are strong and fixed and his tenure of office assuredly long, he may with safety elect to devote his efforts to a specialty, to stamping his impress upon legislation on subjects to which he has devoted much thought and attention. In that event his first influence must be exerted to secure assignment to the committee that furnish the field for the exercise of his efforts and after that everything depends upon the man and his willingness to work. Most of the legislation of the Congress, in fact, is the work of specialists.—Leslie's Monthly.

Teacher in Bad Humor.

Father—What are you crying about, Bobby?

Bobby (between sobs)—I don't want to go to school to-day.

Father—Why not?

Bobby—Sis lifted the teacher last night.—Modern Society.

Left in the Lush.

Richard—Why aren't you married, Rebecca?

Rebecca—Oh, statistics show there are not enough men to go around, and I never was good at any kind of a scramble.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

COST OF STRIKE GROWS.

Union Men and Packers Have Lost Vast Sums.

The labor struggle involving Chicago's greatest industry—that centering in the meat packing plants at the stock yards—has cost both the union men and the packers a vast sum. A statistical comparison shows the effects of the strike. The strikers have lost, each week, \$315,000 in wages, making a total of \$1,800,000 thus sacrificed. What the losses of the packers have been is problematical. That they have been immense is admitted, but no estimates have been furnished by those in position to tell.

The effect on the Chicago live stock market has been great. During the first weeks of the struggle the receipts were so small that the city became one of the smaller centers instead of the chief market of the world. The big packers, who had bought the most and the best consignments, were practically out of the market. As the struggle dragged along, however, they began to gather working forces large enough to run their plants on a considerable scale. A marked improvement was noted early in August.

The packers in the last two weeks have gained in the number of men employed, in the number of animals slaughtered, and in the shipments to outside cities. From the first the employers found the least difficulty in securing men to run their hog slaughtering departments. Less skill was required to kill and cut up hogs than cutting and sheep, and the packers centered their energies on efforts to bring the department up to normal. Two weeks ago they were fairly successful and now they declare they have no more to ask.

The most skilled butchers were required in the cattle slaughtering department. Another fact led the employers to go slow with this part of their plants. Each of the big Chicago houses has branches in western cities. These distant plants, not so seriously affected by the strike, were able to handle cattle enough to keep the companies running without the necessity of putting excessive pressure on the Chicago establishments.

Port Worth, Texas, was especially relied on by two of the companies. The plants in that city kill practically no animals but cattle. They were and are now run overhauled, and they make up any deficiency arising from the short output of the Chicago plants.

The volume of output, the packers say, is not wholly dependent on the number of men on the pay rolls. Last year there were many workers in the employ of the companies who put in little more than half time each week. Now all the employees work full time. The owners of the plants say that the actual number of hours' work a week of the present force is not much less than the number of hours of work a week of the former larger crews.

Consumers of meat have felt the effects of the strike in the advanced prices charged. The dealers have raised their figures in accordance with the exorbitance of their patrons, the packers declare. The marketmen, however, say they have been forced to pay more for their goods.

The big packing companies, their managers maintain, have not materially raised prices since the beginning of the strike. An advance was made when the struggle was a few days old. This, it is asserted, has not been continued. The sympathetic strike of the teamsters cut the big companies off from the Chicago trade and threw it to the independent concerns. The packers quote figures to prove that these smaller companies have taken advantage of their increased trade and have charged greatly augmented prices.

While there has been much complaint from the live stock producers, the statistics indicate that they have suffered little in the stock yards market. Prices have remained fairly steady, although there were some days early in the struggle when large receipts caused disastrous slumps. The loss of the farmer has been chiefly at home. He has been obliged to hold back and feed cattle, hogs and sheep already fattened for the market.

Magnitude of the Corn Crop.

The magnitude of the corn fields of the West and Southwest staggers the imagination. The total yield for the United States in 1902, the banner year thus far, was 2,244,176,125 bushels—two bushels each, roughly speaking, for each inhabitant of the globe. On a single farm at Tarkio in the northern part of the State of Missouri—Hon. David I. Rankin's great bonanza corn plantation, the largest in the world—about 15,000 acres are annually sown in Indian corn. Here one man can look upon a single field of more than 6,000 acres.

Corn may make a metropolis. The marvelous expansion of Kansas City in the past two decades is due largely to its position in the center of the corn-growing region. The hog, the steer and the horse are fed by King Corn. Time was when Cincinnati was the great packing center of the country, but the hog passed westward to root in the bigger corn fields, and Chicago became the great packing town. Now Kansas City is a close second, and Cincinnati has practically gone out of the packing business.

Prunes Will Be Cheap.

Producers and handlers of prunes are facing a great overproduction this year and a consequent fall in prices. The California and Oregon crop is estimated at 150,000,000 pounds and there is a "carry-over" from last year of 50,000,000 pounds. The crop in Bosnia, Servia and France is estimated at 400,000,000 pounds, so that the American producers cannot expect any export demand to relieve the situation.

Of the 90,000 Catholics in Japan 10,000 live in Tokio.



The steer's weight greatly depends upon the feeder's way.

White clover is an excellent cow pasture. It is a great milk producer.

The farm ought to be named. There are so many reasons for it when once it is named.

In Utah the authorities have offered a bounty of one cent per pound for grasshoppers.

What are we to do to make the county fair attractive and helpful? This is a problem that is often asked.

In arranging the poultry house, so far as can be done it is always best to have the doors and windows facing the south.

I have known men to discard the old mower because the knives had been used when too dull, they thinking that it was the fault of the machine.

A writer, who pretends to know, says that alfalfa should not be grown on the drained land if the owner does not wish to dig up his drains to remove the roots of the plant, which is said to fill them very easily. This is not the only plant that gives trouble in this manner.

Timely hints may be found in the following: Hasten the laying. Try raising strawberries with a spoon. Spare the weeds and spoil the corn. Oil on bearing of a machine is far cheaper than buying new parts. Don't complain at the hot weather; it is useless to complain. Keep in good cheer and when in ill humor don't abuse your wife and children.

The comb is always an index to the condition of a bird. When the comb is white or pale or very black, something is wrong, as a healthy fowl shows a bright scarlet color on the comb. Even the annoyance of lice will cause the comb to lose its best color. Refusal of food is a sign of being out of condition, while excessive thirst is a symptom of cholera.

The corn grower has all the time and sunlight one-half the time. Two other elements are not so easily regulated. Heat and moisture are more fickle and sometimes come in extremes that are disastrous. In some localities the cry has been for more heat and less moisture. The corn grower must have these four conditions if he succeeds and then he will be compelled to show skill in planting, cultivating and storing.

This is the season of the year when the beef ring ought to be organized and put to practical use. A beef ring is not a trust to control the price of beef, but is a combination of farmers who take turns in killing a beef to be distributed among members of the ring. Now since the custom of putting up ice is so common it is possible to have fewer members of a beef ring. Wherever this system has been tried it gives good results.

A writer in one of the daily papers with a farm department says to cure a balky horse take him out of the team and walk him round and round in a circle until he is made quite drunk; hitch him up again, and if he refuses to go give him a second round. He says that two or three such whiffs will cure him. I very much doubt if this will effect a permanent cure. A balky horse is difficult to cure. I never knew of a cure being effected. Many things will dissuade them for the time being, but there comes a time when all cures will fail.

No horse can travel safely without the use of the frog. Aside from its all-essential necessity as the natural rest of the bony structure upon the ground, its expansive power in keeping the hoof from contracting upon the inclosed joints and its promotion by its action of circulation of blood to the extremity of the hoof and consequent growth, the frog has a function too often overlooked. It is the only part of the hoof that communicates with the nervous system, and through that to the brain, and it is, therefore, the only means that the horse has of accurately determining his foothold upon the ground. Upon no muscle in the body is he more dependent for healthful, natural action, and from the moment the frog is displaced by the blacksmith's iron the decay of the horse's power begins. Contraction, quarter cracks, toe cracks, navicular disease, inflammation, and more troublesome than all else, corns, usurp the frog's elasticity of nature, and the animal commences a downward course.

Future of Hog Market Depends on Crops. Shippers are unanimously of the opinion that the hog-growing belt is full of immature stock, and packers are not worrying about a supply for the winter packing season. Hogs by the hundred thousand that would have been finished for the summer market and corn been available have been turned out on grass.

They are minkling hog, if not acquiring that stage of corpulence which insures market popularity. Pordine health is phenomenally good all over the country, and the growing crop is

merely awaiting maturity of grain to put it in shape for the killer.

If growers can restrain their impatience and refrain from feeding new corn in the hope of getting hogs on the early market, decadence by disease is improbable. This means a belated but heavy supply for the winter packing season.

German Apple Trade.

Official statistics show that in 1903 Germany imported 124,874 tons of fresh apples; in 1901, 118,223 tons, and in 1902, 132,335 tons—of which the United States supplied 1,700 tons, 1,672 tons and 3,835 tons, respectively. This year the American contribution will far surpass that of any previous season, but it will be, after all, only a small fraction—probably not more than 8 or 10 per cent—of the aggregate apple imports of Germany. There is, therefore, and will always be, abundant room for expansion in this branch of American exports to Germany.

Not for a generation to come, if ever, can the native-grown supply be expanded and improved to meet the steadily growing demand. The advantages of superior quality and generally lower price, the heritages of fertile soil and genial climate, will be permanently in favor of the American fruit.

If the trade is vigorously pushed and judiciously managed, the tendency of our fresh-fruit exports will be to replace more and more the vast quantities of apples that are now imported from Switzerland, Austria, Holland and Italy.—Frank H. Mason, Consul General, Berlin, Germany.

Potato Bug Remedy.

One of the first remedies recommended for the potato beetle when it made its first appearance in the East was tar water. A reader in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, writes me as follows: "Your reference to Disparene, or arsenate of lead, reminds me of a recipe that I saw in the Philadelphia Record some years ago, and which I recommend to you for trial. I told it to a number of farmers, but they are so wedded to paris green that I could get but one to try it, and it proved a success. It not only kills or drives away, but it does not injure the potatoes. Take five gallons of coal tar—procureable at any gas works—place the same in a water tight barrel, and pour on it fifty gallons of water. Let it stand twenty-four hours, then dip it out, and sprinkle, or spray, it over the beetle infested potato plants. A friend whom I induced to try it told me that it was the best thing he ever tried, as he made but two applications on a five-acre field during the season, and raised the best potatoes he ever had. While the spray is not nice to handle, it is not poisonous, and will not hurt a sore hand." This old remedy has been used in its time with good results. It may be wise to give it another and more thorough trial. Sometimes we find that these old and once discarded devices have some qualities which make them desirable, and possibly preferable, to some newer methods and devices. If I can get the tar I will again put this remedy to the test.—Field and Farm.

Poor Stand of Blue Grass.

In reply to an inquiry Professor Tom Ryck, of Kansas, says: I do not think it advisable to harrow the English blue grass at this time. Even with a very light harrowing many of the young plants are likely to be destroyed. Later in the season, say in June, when the grass has produced more roots and become well established, it may stand the harrowing without injury, although it is not usual to harrow young grass in this way the first season. The red clover or alfalfa may be sown on the field, taking the chances of the seed being covered by the rain. If the ground has not already been packed by heavy rains this may be a practicable plan to adopt. Whatever the condition of the land, if the ground should be moist at the surface for some time after seeding, the clover or alfalfa would likely sprout and grow. Clover is often sown on fields early in the spring in this way and left uncovered. Perhaps the clover from the first seeding may yet make a start. It is not usual for red clover to be killed out by frost in the spring, even when seeded very early.

I have never grown clover and alfalfa together, but since these crops are so different in their periods of growth, the alfalfa yielding three or four crops, while the clover yields one or two, it would not seem advisable to grow the crops together. If you have a poor start of clover it may be thickened up by putting on a little new seed in the spring and harrowing it in. With alfalfa the best success comes by reseeding in the fall after the third cutting, having disked and harrowed the field previous to seeding. The last growth of alfalfa may be pastured in order to keep it from shuffling, the young plants. I have not tried this method, but I note that it is favorably spoken of by some farmers. As a rule, I would recommend to seed a new piece of land or plow up the old field and reseed it rather than to attempt to thicken up the stand now on the ground.

BANK OF ANTIOCH,
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Buy and Sell Exchange, and do a General
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**WISCONSIN CENTRAL
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Antioch Station 68 Miles North of Chicago

TIME CARD—Antioch Station.

GOING NORTH
Lv. Chicago. 8:35 AM—No. 5, Daily ex-Sunday 10:30 AM
1:30 PM—No. 7, Daily ex-Sunday 3:45 PM
4:40 PM—No. 13, Daily 6:30 PM
8:40 PM—No. 9, Daily 10:30 PM
8:40 AM—Sunday Special 10:30 AM

GOING SOUTH
Lv. Antioch. 6:37 AM—No. 10, Daily 8:45 AM
7:15 AM—No. 14, Daily 10:30 AM
11:37 AM—No. 8, Daily ex-Sunday 1:30 PM
4:20 PM—No. 6, Daily ex-Sunday 6:15 PM
9:45 PM—No. 2, Daily 10:30 PM
6:30 PM—Sunday Special 8:40 PM

Patrons can now board or leave the above trains at Halstead street, Chicago, instead of the Central station if so desired.
GEO. KUHAUPT, Agent, Antioch.



LOTUS CAMP No. 557 M. W. A. meets at 730 the first and third Monday evening of every month. Visiting Brothers always welcome.
J. C. JAMES, Sec., Y. C. C.
C. M. CONSER, Clerk.

SEQUOIA LODGE, No. 27, A. F. & A. M., holds regular communications the first and third Wednesday evening of every month. Visiting Brothers always welcome.
W. F. ZIEGLER, Sec. JOSEPH TURNER, W. M.

IRWIN DISTRICT COURT, No. 547 meets the first and third Saturday night in every month at the Woodlawn hall.
WILLIAM E. DROM, Chancellor.
S. J. EAKLE, Recorder.

The Open Life.
Are you livin' a life with th' blinds clear up?
An' th' doors flung open wide?
Have you nothin' hid out in yer closets—
Where nobody sees inside?

If not, then you'd better spruce up a bit
An' h'ist up yer window some.
An' open th' doors to th' sweetenin' sun
Can shine right into yer home.
Th' life that is hid is a dang'rous life;
Th' tempter can sneak in sly.
An' show y' his samples an' sow his seed.
A h'arvest'll come, blame-by.

Now maybe this reasonin' new to you—
Hain't knowed it myself for long;
If ev'ry one knows what y'e goin' to do,
You shorely won't do much wrong.
—Baltimore American.

HER NAP IN CHURCH.

Habit Was the Result of Confidence
In the Pastor.
There is no greater stickler in this district for constant church attendance than a certain lady who resides in northeast Washington not many squares from the Congressional Library.

There is one little sin, however—if it is allowable to call it a sin—that this devotee to regular church service frequently allows to get possession of her, and that is the fault of taking a furtive nap frequently during the preacher's discourse.

A friend twitted her upon this weakness the other day. "Why is it, Mrs. C.," she said, "that you, such a regular churchgoer, should go to sleep in church so often? I feel that I have the right as an old friend to let you know that people are beginning to notice it."

"Well, my dear," was the response, "you know I have every confidence in our beloved pastor. I know that he will preach a first-class sermon without having my eye on him all the time, and I am not afraid to trust him. So don't wake me up when I am nodding in church unless I should happen to snore. In that case you are at liberty to stab me with your hatpin."—Washington Star.

Landseer's Luggage.
Sir Edwin Landseer had a man servant who evidently looked upon the master as the greatest man in the world, and even when Prince Albert called, which he did occasionally when riding up to St. John's woods, he would be told that "Sir Hedwin was home," as he was called, thought his master did not want to be disturbed. There were other amusing stories about the same valet. On one occasion, when traveling to the north with Sir Edwin, he was very anxious about the luggage, and kept getting out whenever the train stopped to see if it was all right.

"What do you want?" said the guard.
"How about the luggage?" said Cerebus.

"What luggage?"
"Why, two trunks as black as hink and marked with hell."
"Marked with what?"
"Why, hell for Landseer, of course."—From S. A. Storey's "Sketches from Memory."

What the Senator Thought.
"We southern men," said "Joe" Blackburn, "often look at a pretty woman much as we would at a picture, admiringly, courteously, but never impudently. It was in this way that I not long ago rested my eyes upon a handsome young woman who was walking up and down the platform at the station at Washington waiting for her train."

"Soon she turned and saw me.
"Rubber!" she exclaimed, and shrugged her shoulders with a frown.
"I took off my hat."
"Madam," said I, "beg a thousand pardons. I took the liberty of admiring you because I thought you were the real thing."—New York Times.

Ayer's

Why is it that Ayer's Hair Vigor does so many remarkable things? Because it is a hair food. It feeds the hair, puts new life into it. The hair

Hair Vigor

cannot keep from growing. And gradually all the dark, rich color of early life comes back to gray hair.

"When I first used Ayer's Hair Vigor my hair was about all gray. But now it is a nice rich black, and as thick as I could wish."
—Mrs. SUSAN KLOPFENSTEIN, Tusculum, Ala.

Get a bottle. All druggists.

for J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Gray Hair

O Comrade Mountains!
O comrade mountains! Now June's languorous haze
Enwraps my idle days.
A far-flung sentinel line your blue height seems
Round long, unbroken dreams.
Where soft winds away and murmuring pine-needles thrall,
And lulling waters fall and fall!

These are not climbing hours. The strenuous will
And eager soul lie still.
Wrapped in thy restful haze. What though its sheath
Shall rend and show beneath
Scathed scars of storm and flame, steep, lonely trails
That toll far up from sheltered vales?
When down thy canons clarion winds shall call,
To challenge summer's thrall,
Clothed with thy strength I shall be ready then
To face world-stress again;
But now, O comrades, let me listless lie,
Rocked to thy pines' low lullaby!
—Mary S. Faden, in June Lippincott's Magazine.

STRANGE PETS ON WARSHIPS.

Sailors of Different Nationalities Vary in Their Likes.

The privilege of keeping pets is very much appreciated by bluejackets, who lavish their spare time and cash on some very strange animals. The British warship Centurion once had a monkey that used to eat with a spoon from a plate and drink from a glass, with a dinner napkin tucked under his chin the while. The Caesar had a pet goose some time back. Cats and dogs, of course, are common on board ship. The French warship Marcenau had a bantam cock named Boulanger as pet, which crowed whenever the guns were fired. The German Prinz Wilhelm had a grey stork, and the United States Chicago had a pig. Doves, pigeons, blackbirds and peacocks are popular with Italian seamen, and the unfortunate Almirante Oquendo of Spain had a pair of cassowaries as pets.

A Clock for Calculators.

Dr. W. S. Rainsford is a great salmon fisherman. Nearly every summer he goes salmon fishing among the Canadian rivers, in a wild and remote country where the people are quaint.

One day in Canada Dr. Rainsford lunched with an aged farmer. His watch had stopped, and he took it out to set it by the tall hall clock that stood in a corner. But this clock proved, upon inspection, to be three or four hours wrong.
"Your clock is wrong, isn't it?" said Dr. Rainsford, politely.
"Not a bit wrong," replied the farmer. "It's you that don't understand it. When the little hand's straight up and the big hand's straight down, it strikes 10, but the right time's 5 o'clock. Then," he added, "you've nothing to do but calculate."

His Thirst for Knowledge.

Abe Gruber was entertaining a young friend from up the state one day last week. After having pointed out various sights of the city Mr. Gruber conducted his youthful acquaintance to a restaurant.

Mr. Gruber ordered dinner and then began perusing the wine list. He decided on some Burgundy, but just as he was about to order it paused and gazed at the callow youth before him. Then he shook his head.
"What's the use?" he said, half aloud. "He wouldn't know the difference between it and the rankest California claret."

The youth raised his head.
"Perhaps not, Mr. Gruber," he said, "but then, I have such a thirst for knowledge."—New York Times.

Colors of the Campaign.

The current campaign is a sort of rouge et noir affair as far as the color of the leaders' hair is concerned. In red the Democrats have it by a large majority. Judge Parker has red hair; so also have Mr. Littleton of Brooklyn, who nominated him; "Billy" Sheehan of New York, Gov. Montague of Virginia, John Sharp Williams of Mississippi and Senator Carmack of Tennessee. The Republicans are mostly black from Roosevelt down, save where time has silvered the locks of the grave and reverend seniors.

Klondike Mosquitoes.

The Klondike mosquito is said to be the worst on earth, but here comes a Siberian traveler, Mr. Dobbie, who insists that the venomous mid-Asian variety is hard to beat. Residents along the line of the Siberian road never seem to stray abroad without enveloping their hands and faces in thick green veils.

MADE THE AUDIENCE GASP.

Paper Favoring Vivisection Read Before Its Opponents.

The British Anti-Vivisection society was thrown into spasms at its recent annual meeting through the indiscretion of Lord Llangatock, a member, who asked permission to read an interesting letter from a military officer whose name he did not give. In the course of the communication the writer said: "My views as regards anti-vivisection are these; that all the animals in God's creation should suffer the excruciating torture of hell for millions of years, provided that by doing this they saved humanity from a pain in its little finger for five minutes." The paper was excluded from the society's report and Lord Llangatock was politely requested to familiarize himself with his correspondence in future before laying it before the august body.

Duchess Likes Fast Traveling.

The duchess of Marlborough is constantly in trouble over the rapid driving of her automobile. She is also utterly reckless about traveling at a high speed, with the result that her chauffeur is about half the time before some English magistrate on charges. She will not have a driver unless he can get the top speed out of the machine. The duchess contends that motors were made to run, not to crawl. When the duke is along, however, she has the car kept at a moderate speed.

Admiring the Mower.

I love the swish of the gleaming blade,
The thump of the lusty tread,
Where the timothy stalk is lowly laid
And the daisy bends its head.

There's freedom here in the mighty sweep
Distilling the boy's perfume;
There's freedom here in the hands that
And conquer the clover bloom.

Here toll is king, and the headed brow
Seems never a-wrink with care;
Here work is play—or it seems somehow
To me it is—but there.

But there where the lusty mower goes
Perhaps he'd sing, if he could, who
knows
A different sort of song?

For here I loll in the shade immense,
With my old nose on the run;
I loll this side of the zigzag fence—
He broils there in the sun.
—New York Sun.

Fads of Society Leaders.

Eastern society leaders have their fads and superstitions. Mrs. George Gould defies the old saying that pearls typify tears and wears a collection that outdoes royalty. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's luck omen is a small gold locket with her initials in monogram. Mrs. Reggie Vanderbilt is never without a certain bracelet of Turkish manufacture. Mrs. Tommy Hitchcock wears horseshoe diamond brooches. Mrs. Payne Whitney's amulet is a necklace composed of every translucent precious stone known to lapidary art.

His Expression of Mourning.

A boy was engaged in kite flying when he was approached by an elderly lady, who said reproachfully, "Why, Tommy, couldn't you manage to do without kite flying on the day of your poor father's funeral?" "Oh, it's all right, Mrs.," replied Tommy, reassuringly. "It's a mourning kite. I fitted a black tail to it this morning."—Kansas City Independent.

In Olden Times.

Queen Camilla had refused to allow Aeneas to land in Italy.

"What have you against me?" asked the Trojan. "I am a man of title," "That's just the point," replied Camilla, adjusting her kimonos. "You are coming here to cop out on our heirs."

Upon being reassured to the contrary, she waived her objections.—New York Sun.

Past Tense.

Miss Passay—He paid me quite a compliment, I think.

Miss Pert—Indeed?

Miss Passay—Yes, I understand he remarked that it's because I'm too particular that I haven't married.

Miss Pert—Not exactly. What he said was that because you were too particular you didn't marry.

It Must Be So.

"The finest bit of scenery in all the country, I understand, is on the line of the P. D. Q. railroad," said the British tourist.

"Who told you that?" inquired the native.

"No one. I gathered the information from a little guidebook I found in my hotel, y' know."

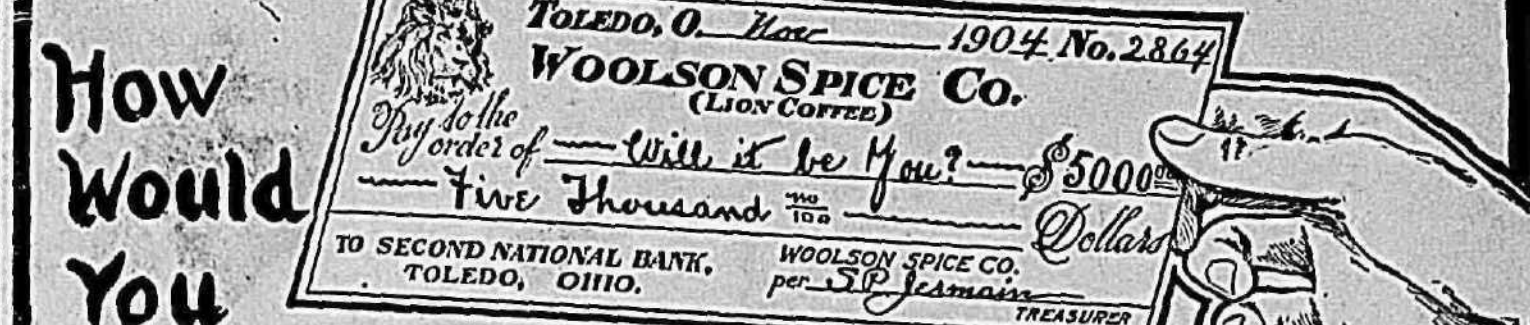
He Saw Double.



Mrs. Booze (3 a. m.)—What keeps you so long in the hall. Why don't you come up to bed?
Mr. Fuller Booze (loaded)—Theresh two-hic—hall rackas down here—hic—and I don't know—hic—which one to hang my hat on.
Mrs. Booze—Hang one hat on each.

\$50,000.00

CASH GIVEN AWAY to Users of
LION COFFEE
In Addition to the Regular Free Premiums



How Would You Like a Check Like This?

We Have Awarded \$20,000.00 Cash to Lion Coffee users in our Great World's Fair Contest—2139 people get checks, 2139 more will get them in the

Presidential Vote Contest

Five Lion Heads cut from Lion Coffee Packages and a 2-cent stamp entitle you (in addition to the regular free premiums) to one vote. The 2-cent stamp covers our acknowledgment to you that your estimate is recorded. You can send as many estimates as desired.

Grand First Prize of \$5,000.00

will be awarded to the one who is nearest correct on both our World's Fair and Presidential Vote Contests.

We also offer \$5,000.00 Special Cash Prizes to Grocers' Clerks. (Particulars in each case of Lion Coffee.)

What will be the total popular vote cast for President (votes for all candidates combined) at the election November 8, 1904?

In 1900 election, 13,959,653 people voted for President. For nearest correct estimates received in Woolson Spice Company's office, Toledo, O., on or before November 5, 1904, we will give first prize for the nearest correct estimate, second prize to the next nearest, etc., as follows:

WE GIVE BOTH FREE PREMIUMS AND CASH PRIZES
Complete Detailed Particulars in Every Package of

LION COFFEE
WOOLSON SPICE CO., (CONTEST DEPT.) TOLEDO, OHIO.

One Way to Stop a Dog Fight.

"I saw an ugly dog fight stopped in a very handy manner the other day," says an agent whose business takes him to almost every section of the city.

"It was between a couple of bulldogs, and they went at it in a manner that threatened to put an end to the life of both. Finally each got a hold that could not be broken, and the men looking on were afraid that the dogs would kill each other. It was a short distance from a saloon, and a young man who appeared to be interested in one of the dogs as owner ran to the saloon and brought out a bottle of seltzer water. Approaching the fighting dogs he aimed the syphon at their faces and pressed the lever. There was a stream of water straight into the mix-up of struggling and growling animals, and it had scarcely touched their eyes when they let go instantly and ran in opposite directions yelping like whipped puppies."—Ulster Observer.

Fearful Odds Against Him

Bedridden, alone and destitute. Such, in brief was the condition of an old soldier by name of J. J. Havens, Versailles, O. For years he was troubled with kidney disease and doctors nor medicine gave him relief. At length he tried Electric Bitters. It put him on his feet in short order and now he testifies, "I'm on the road to complete recovery." Best on earth for liver and kidney troubles and all forms of stomach and bowel complaints. Only 50c. Guaranteed by Swan, druggist.

"King Lear" in French.

French translators are to make another attempt to turn Shakespeare's "King Lear" into their language. This, the third, attempt will be undertaken by Pierre Loti, a noted author. French translations of the English poet since the days of Voltaire have never proved successful, being either burlesques, rank perversions or too literal renderings of the original. Shakespearean scholars will be interested in the outcome of the present endeavor, which, it is said, has been undertaken with a view to doing justice both to Shakespeare and to French taste. But literary France never valued the English dramatist highly.

What Is Life?

In the last analysis nobody knows, but we do know that it is under strict law. Abuse that law even slightly, pain results. Irregular living means derangement of the organs, resulting in constipation, headache or liver trouble. Dr. King's New Life Pills quickly readjusts this. It's gentle, yet thorough. Only 25c at Swan's drug store.

"TONNAGE" AT INLAND PORT.

Deputy Collector Evidently Had Nervous Seafaring Man.

Appraiser Whitehead in discussing the other day some of the peculiarities of the tariff law, told the following story of a newly appointed deputy collector at a sub-port on the Canadian border. The port was in the woods, and hundreds of miles from the coast.

The customs officials are furnished with blanks on which to make their reports, and in cases like the one in point there are many items on the blanks which it is never necessary to fill. The new deputy collector's report contained the information that he had collected \$4 for "tonnage," dues on vessels.

The treasury department had visions of a tidal wave which had changed the face of the map on the northern frontier and made the little "port" in the woods a veritable seaport. An agent was dispatched to the scene to investigate. He found no change in the physical characteristics of the region, and the first question which he asked the new official was how he had managed to collect \$4 for tonnage.

A Boy's Wild Ride For Life

With family around expecting him to die, and a son riding for life, 18 miles, to get Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds. W. H. Brown, of Leesville, Ind., endured death's agonies from asthma; but this wonderful medicine gave instant relief and soon cured him. He writes: "I now sleep soundly every night." Like marvelous cures of consumption, pneumonia, bronchitis, coughs, colds, and grip prove its matchless merit for all throat and lung troubles. Trial bottles free at Swan's drug store.

Subject of First Photograph.

Lord Avebury was the first person to have his photograph taken in England. M. Daguerre, the co-inventor with M. Niepce of the art of photography, came to London to patent the invention which bears his name, and paid an early visit to the present Lord Avebury's father. The enthusiastic Frenchman was soon explaining the details of his new discovery. Young John Lubbock, as he then was, was playing in the garden, and M. Daguerre, pointing to him, asked to be allowed to give a practical demonstration of the art. The request was, of course, granted, and a successful result followed.

RIGHT KIND OF BLINDNESS.

Servant Gave Master an Object Lesson in Charity.

At the centenary anniversary of Hawthorne's birth in Salem Dr. Edward Waldo Emerson of Concord said, apropos of sympathy and compassion: "I used to know an aged man servant whose heart was singularly kind. In him the quality of compassion, of sympathy, of pity, was brought to nearly perfect development."

"This man was driving his master and me through the country on a certain winter day.

"As we approached a new house that the master was building we saw an aged and bent woman peep forth at us from an unfinished window. She recognized us, and in a shamed way went slinking off. She had been taking a little wood. There was a bundle of wood under her old shawl.

"The master tugged excitedly at his servant's sleeve.

"Jabez, Jabez," he cried, 'do you see that old woman taking my wood?'

"Jabez looked with pity first at the old woman, and then with scorn at his master.

"No, sir," he said, stoutly, 'I don't see her; and, what's more, I didn't think that you would see her, either.'"

The Wisconsin Central Railway.

Reaches the principal points in Wisconsin, offering Pullman Sleepers, Free Reclining Chair Cars, modern coaches and dining and cafe service between Chicago, Milwaukee, Manitowoc and St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland and Duluth. Connections are made with diverging lines at all terminal points. Meals served a la carte. For tickets, sleeping car reservations and further information apply to agents of this company or write Jas. C. Pond, Gen. Pass. Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

Will Cut Cardinal's Incomes.

Plus X. is introducing many economies in the church administration. It comes largely from his ideas based on his personal experience when he was a cardinal. At that time, in Venice, he lived on \$200 a month and had free use of a house and a gondola. He now proposes to reduce the incomes of all the cardinals in Rome, allowing them by way of compensation free residence in papal palaces. The cardinals do not take kindly to the suggestion.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

Has world-wide fame for marvellous cures. It surpasses any other salve, lotion, ointment or balm for cuts, corns, burns, boils, sores, felons, ulcers, tetter, salt rheum, fever sores, chapped hands, skin eruptions; infallible for piles. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c at Swans, druggist.